



PAUL CARELL

OPERATION BARBAROSSA

IN PHOTOGRAPHS

**THE WAR IN RUSSIA
AS PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE SOLDIERS**

With a New Preface by the Author

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The War in Russia as Photographed by the Soldiers

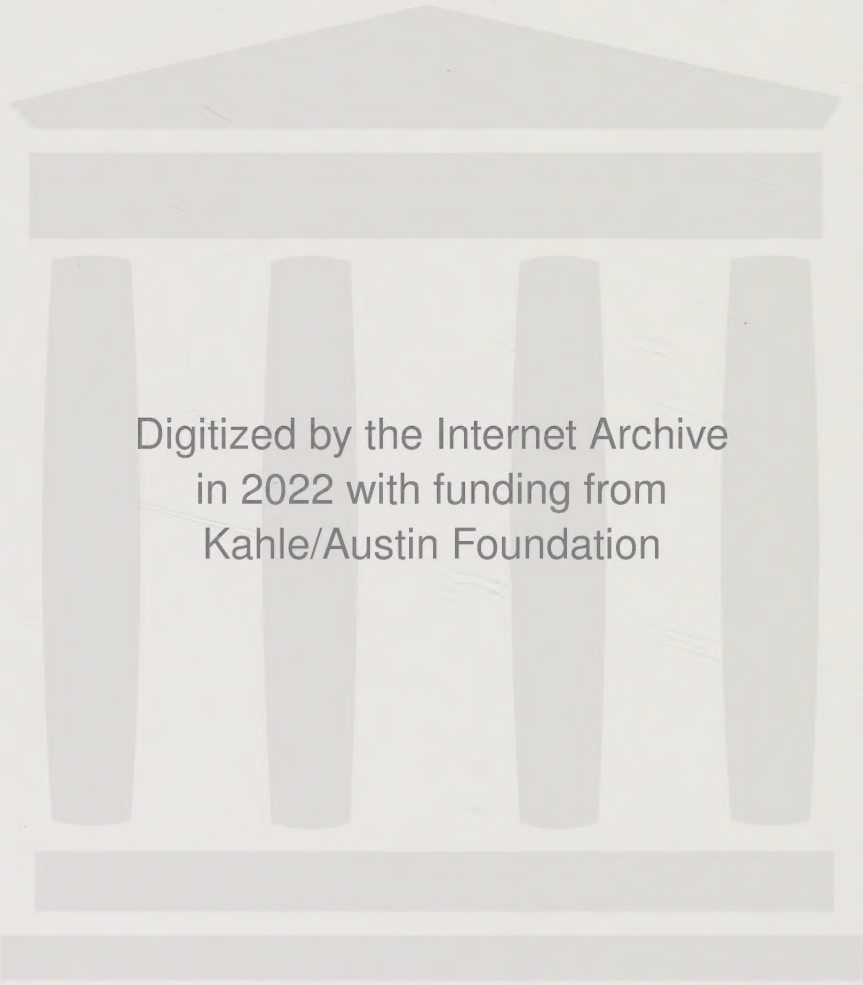
It was an astonishing discovery that Paul Carell made while doing research for his books about the war in Russia: he found more than five thousand well-preserved color slides that had survived all the turmoil, and also thousands of unpublished black-and-white photos, treasures that had slept for years in albums, trunks and cartons, taken by soldiers, officers and war correspondents on all fronts of the German-Russian war.

These photos, irreplaceable witnesses of the history of the time, impressively and inclusively illustrate what Carell expressed so grippingly in words in his superb Russian Front studies, *Operation Barbarossa*, and *Scorched Earth*.

As in his textual volumes, Carell not only utilizes the German sources in this photo volume, but also those of the one time enemy: the photo archives of the Russians. With the support of the Soviet embassy and the Novosti Agency, more than four hundred documentary photos could be obtained from the Soviet Union and evaluated. They show what no German cameraman: the other side of the battle. In this way the volume of photos is a genuine Carell work — objective, factual, gripping.







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Translated from the German by William Warda Sr.

Schiffer Military/Aviation History
Atglen, PA

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Proofreading by William Warda, Jr.

Note: The references in the text to Mr. Carell's works, *Operation Barbarossa* and *Scorched Earth*, are to the German language editions published by Verlag Ullstein as, *Unternehmen Barbarossa* (*Operation Barbarossa*, also known as *Hilter Moves East*) and *Verbrannte Erde* (*Scorched Earth*).

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We are interested in hearing from authors with book ideas on related topics.

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The list below gives the equivalent wartime ranks of the Waffen-SS, the Wehrmacht and the U.S. Army

Waffen-SS	Wehrmacht	U.S. Army
<hr/>		
General Officers		
- No equivalent -	Generalfeldmarschall	General of the Army
Oberstgruppenführer	Generaloberst	General
Obergruppenführer	General	Lieutenant General
Gruppenführer	Generalleutnant	Major General
Brigadeführer	Generalmajor	Brigadier General
Staff Officers		
Oberführer	- No Equivalent -	- No Equivalent -
<i>(Wore the shoulder strap of a Colonel)</i>		
Standartenführer	Oberst	Colonel
Obersturmführer	Oberstleutnant	Lieutenant Colonel
Sturmabannführer	Major	Major
Company Officers		
Hauptsturmführer	Hauptmann	Captain
Obersturmführer	Oberleutnant	1st Lieutenant
Untersturmführer	Leutnant	2nd Lieutenant
Officer Candidates <i>(Basically equal to Oberfeldwebel & Feldwebel)</i>		
Oberjunker	Oberfähnrich	- No Equivalent -
Junker	Fähnrich	- No Equivalent -
Non-commissioned Officers		
Sturmscharführer	Stabsfeldwebel	Sergeant Major
Hauptscharführer	Oberfeldwebel	Master Sergeant
Oberscharführer	Feldwebel	Technical Sergeant
Scharführer	Unterfeldwebel	Staff Sergeant
Unterscharführer	Unteroffizier	Sergeant
Enlisted Men		
- No Equivalent -	Stabagefreiter	Admin. Corporal
Rottenführer	Obergefreiter	Corporal
Sturmmann	Gefreiter	Corporal
SS-Obersoldat*	Obersoldat*	Private 1st Class
SS-Soldat*	Soldat*	Private

*Note: Soldat is a general term. Other words here are Schütz, Grenadier, Füsilier, depending upon the combat arm to which the soldier belonged.

Source of U.S. World War II army equivalents: War Department Technical Manual TM-E 30-451, *Handbook on German Military Forces*, 15 March 1945.

PREFACE

The photographs in this volume tell everything about war, about every war — not only the German-Russian. After more than four decades, the actual drama of the snapshot is not essential any more; it is the sign of bravery or fear, acting or suffering, ordering or obeying — but removed from time, and turning into a document, where the photo becomes truth.

Truth is more than reality. Especially on account of this, every picture documenting place and time, is set in the military context.

Of importance for the non-German viewer: photos taken by soldiers during a war reveal extreme situations of life. Death is the godfather of every picture; shining through the military's every day humdrum, the triviality of life photographed in war. Eating, drinking, entertainment and fun, relaxing or training — still close to death.

The prime example for soldierly virtue is expressed in the German word “Kamerad” — the indispensable sister of misery. Maybe comradeship is the only true virtue of war. She glows in every theatre of war for every soldier of any army.

What I tried to achieve with these photos — shot by German and Russian soldiers, without any tendentious purpose — was to make the presentation more realistic. This picture volume does not carry any nationalistic overtones, it is simply pictures of soldiers, regardless of uniform or war theatre — Fritz or Tommy, GI or Ivan.

Paul Carell

Hamburg, September 1990

INTRODUCTION

“**M**oschaisk in German hands” must have been the most shattering news of the war for Moscow. This report from the historic battlefield of Borodino seemed to seal the fate of the Capital in October 1941 the same way as in September 1812, after Napoleon broke through the entrenchments of Rajekski. Writing the history of the bloody encounters between the 40th Panzerkorps and the tough fighters of the 32nd Siberian Rifle-division, I received a series of photos of the battles and the surrounding landscape of Moschaisk. Now I stood on the same heights overlooking the city. To the east along the highway of Moschaisk, the view travels far towards Moscow. The truth of military intelligence reports comes in a flash to you: Possessing these heights, your foot is in the doorstep of Moscow.

There I recognized the power of a photo, deepening the understanding of events and happenings, which are difficult to comprehend and almost impossible to visualize for any reader. General Fritz Bayerlein, Rommel’s chief of General staff, and an experienced divisional commander confirmed more than once: “An instructive photo is worth more than a twenty page description of some terrain.”

Imagine the vastness of the steppes — a sea of flowers and grasses in the relentless heat of the summer; an ocean of snow in winter — to fathom the fatigue of the marching and fighting. You have to see the wide Russian streams to understand what it meant to cross them without loss of time; the endless columns of prisoners marching to the west after being surrounded; the catastrophe that befell the Russians becomes visible on the Steppes when they were beaten during the first half of the year 1941. The impact of the winter photos of 1941/42: demonstrating without pity the freeze of Hitler’s Blitzkrieg; General Winter beating the paralyzed German Armies in front of Moscow. A new summer came. A new winter. The pictures explain. They show the gulches of the wooded Caucasus, the glaciers of Elbrus mountains. The Don. The Volga. The Terek. The treeless steppes. Primeval forests of the Volkhov. The icy chill of the Neva and frozen Lake Ilmen. Once more they show the elementary obstacles of endless tracts, limiting the greatest

bravery and preventing the last steps to a decisive goal; regardless if the name was Murmansk or Moscow, Tuapse or Tiflis, Astrakhan or Stalingrad.

Observing the steep bank of the Volga, the term “our Wonder Weapon” used by the Red Army, leaves no doubt in anyone’s mind that every step was to be paid in blood, is fully understandable, viewing the chaos of Stalingrad’s factory buildings; or the icy landscapes in the central sector, showing yard-high snow drifts stopping trucks and Panzer alike. Photos become irrevocable witnesses of the murderous winter battles, separating the Kremlin from the German infantry by only sixteen Kilometers and saving Moscow.

Holding a photo of a military column on its way to Stalingrad that first summer, an amazed young coworker asked: “Did anyone ever ask what would happen if winter came and dumped up to three meters of snow there?” Yes, but nobody ever thought much about it. The same question turns up, looking at pictures of mud mired main roads which practically drowned divisions with horses and carts during the Spring “Rasputiza” (thaw) or the Fall morasses. Was this ever considered? Here the photo becomes the unquestionable exclamation mark of any critique at this point. There are pictures of a simple gesture — the ordering index finger of an officer, a frozen stiff hand of a dead soldier removed from time; deeply emotional pictures depicting humanity; evidence of gripping bravery and bitter despair of a child behind the front lines. These pictures tell everything about war, not only the German-Russian war but every war. The character of the snapshot, its actual dramatics faded after two decades, leaving a sign, a symbol of courage or rage, fear or melancholy, dealing with a situation or suffering. Still a painting of the spiritual landscape, a timeless impression pointing out and awakening basic emotions. Scanning these photos summons hate or love, sadness or anger. One tiny piece of reality caught by the snapshot of a soldier, becomes evidence of the whole truth. But be aware: Truth is more than reality. The fact justifies the symbolic photo, representing the truth which exceeds reality.

Point in case; the photo on page 123: Excellently equipped Siberians in winter outfits, marching past dead Germans in their summer coats, frozen rigid in the ditches. There it is the Siberian ace in the hole for the bloody gamble for Moscow, out in the open. From the military point of view, a small unimportant scene becomes a star witness for a very important fact.

FORM AND IDEA BEHIND THIS VOLUME

It is very difficult to wade through a stream of four- or five hundred pages of pictures. A photo and a caption. Photo. Caption. And so on and on. Page after page. I tried to escape the monotony, by giving each double-page a theme. The flow of pictures turns thus into bulwarks and islands. Graphic signs, vignettes, sketches of maps and abrupt changes of themes should be of help to the viewer. “The Cigarette”, being a double-page in the middle of the complex summer and fall battles of 1941, is no coincidence. Neither are the four double-pages of front line theatre, found during the fighting for the Kursk salient. I don’t know if all viewers will accept it, but it is my opinion that even a picture volume of war and soldiers has the right to some artful stratagems. Some double-pages are supposed to imitate a movie, creating something alive and contemporary. Like the motorcycle troop enterprise or the infantry storming, one phase as close as possible to the other. Soldiers marching, looking over to a window with young girls. There is no use of setups or falsified order of picture sequences. Photos taken from a different sector, a different timetable are marked; but only to emphasize a certain fact. I tried to use a picture as a true source where, when and — if necessary — how it was taken. A photo can also be very deceptive. Failing to study the source, it is easy to be duped; if a scene was faked or genuine; if time and place were given correctly; if the original caption was used for a special purpose and why.

Until today the “Photo alibi”, with falsified inscriptions is constantly in use. We tried to avoid anything that was questionable. Did we succeed? The idea of presenting our readers with this manifold, documentary picture material, grew out of the research for *Operation Barbarossa*; evaluating photos for their impact in battle situations, certain moods, and the places of events. The many reasons not to employ as many pictures as text, created the idea of a fully illustrated volume. A pictorial volume in which the photo in its many functions stands side by side with the reports of the text book. From this day on we started collecting. Always searching for the best examples, not beautiful or big or even faultless photos. Poor picture quality to emphasize certain sectors, a central point or to underscore an event in my books, was often accepted by us. For example: The bridge over the Terek by Mozdok;

overlooking the Neva at Porogi; landscape around the infamous Poseloks near Schlüsselburg. Two photos of the battle for Moscow: one German, the other Russian, are absolute models. Side by side they hold a unique, eerie power not given to any other media: “Fall in” — “Killed”!

Another way of choosing our pictures: The encirclement at Cherkassy at the beginning of 1944; tragedy between the Dnieper and Gniloy Tikich. Hard hitting pictures showing action, battle and retreat from the cauldron. Horrible photos of the ice covered Gniloy Tikich are not in existence; who should have taken them? Running and swimming for your life is hardly the situation to take snapshots!

The question was: How to fill a double-page, having only one picture for the theme Cherkassy? It had to be an uncommon portrayal of a fighting scene. This encirclement was more than just a military disaster. First of all, it was human tragedy, particularly for those thinking they were saved; they raced straight into the arms of death. I chose a very unpathetic picture: The last meal — a guaranteed, documented photo of the hour of retreat. The Russian photo, based on proudly gathered information, of a legitimate war report provide: a shocking contrast — the conquered battleground.

These two photos, visible supports in bridging the imperceptible towards the tragedy described in *Scorched Earth*.

Choosing photos for the composition of the volume, these examples point distinctly in the direction of our thoughts. They also answer the questions of my friends; why this snapshot was used and not the one I gave you? Sometimes the choice was extremely difficult. Stay with the fundamental idea: despite the plentiful variety, keep the volume unified — one picture of many! *Operation Barbarossa* and *Scorched Earth* demonstrated the theme of the military and soldiers' drama during the war in Russia. It is not my job to exhibit guilt, but to keep history alive. My search is for truth, not folly. Truth being manifested to the fighter in his various forms, while he took his pictures of his own war experience. Photographed by a soldier — captions are limited. Where are the pictures of the concentration camps? The gas chambers? Never being objects relating to the soldier and the front, they don't have a place in my books. An entirely different fact are the rear areas of the front lines, the occupied zones, exposed to an ever increasing development of force and counterforce, namely, the inhuman war of partisans demanding victims. Few photos exist of certain operations. Chaotic developments, break-outs of encirclements, hasty retreats do not allow a change from gun to camera. *Nothing* was more important than survival.

It is impossible to have documented photos for every sector, assault or

other momentous events entailed in my writings, not because there are no pictures: economic considerations allowing, a low price for a wide readership is a must, and the extent of a given volume, restrict almost all writing. One photo has to represent a full sector. Example: Cholm; Kharkov; the Hube cauldron; Finnish troops marching on a mountain road; the group from Jäger-regiment 139; all of them represent the fighting for Murmansk.

The appalling picture of the wounded from the II. Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment stands for all the misery of battle (Page 432). This small, 6 x 9 cm photo was taken by Jakob Moll in the summer of 1941; finding it in an album, it seemed tiny, insignificant, but later magnification displayed a breath-taking document one of the most impressive photos. One additional page for "Repairs", the medics, railroad personnel, engineers, would have been fully justified. Special themes demanded preference — my feeble excuse. One question surely will be raised: why do so many pictures have precise, documentary descriptions — unit, time, name of photographer, perfect wording — others only a few vague words? There is a purpose behind it! Symbolic use of a picture rejects everything, even details or information in favor of the truth.

An overriding motive from the first to the last page: the face of the fighter! Both, German and Russian. Passing years changed not only his face, but everything else about him. His eyes, the bearing, his battle dress and manners. Reflecting not only the actual fighting, but also the boring phases of war. Any given photo of a gun firing, an assault group, a single marksman, reveals time and change of the soldiers' story. German conquerors turn losers, beaten Red troops mature into tough victors. Above all, the photos show startling resemblances in the soldiers' faces, despite every transformation. This becomes very visible considering the fact that war is not only shooting, driving, winning, dying and losing, but eating and drinking, sewing and nailing, bandaging and operating, healing and burying, being supplied, repaired and trained. Bureaucracy flowered behind the front lines; there was love and hate, kindness and horror. All this belonged into the curious and unique world of the soldier, claiming more than 90% of it.

Something else: the land on which war raged, was a temporary battleground, and still, people partially occupied it, and even soldiers lived with them in their houses and huts! They bartered and traded; and winter still found them at their stoves.

Particular for this chapter the scenery of war, color photos play an essential part. They form the unusual documents. There are no comparable photos of one of the former enemy countries available, in particular of Russia and only very few of the Pacific war or the Far Eastern fronts. The forties saw color photography taking its first steps. German soldiers making it a hobby always had special connections to the big German photo companies. These in turn provided the rare films and took care in developing them. This explains these unprecedented photos.

GUIDE FOR THE VIEWER

Everytime my co-workers and myself viewed pictorial volumes the same thing happened. At first your interest is very high, you look and study; then you only look and pretty soon you are only turning pages. Reading is much less tiresome than concentric viewing. To offer more reading material, the subtitles had to be more descriptive. So, you loose room and white space necessary for the frame and aesthetic decor. More text would stimulate reading, but also destroy the basic impact of a picture; the picture book becomes a reading book with pictures. We strove for the opposite.

I'm not the first facing this problem — there are different ways to overcome this obstruction. One could present information and explanation in a separate supplement; exchanging text and picture pages another possibility; arranging text in the form of a document, the camouflage trick, is a way out. My decision was to use a different approach — to stay within the laws of graphic documents, maps and diagrams have to be sparse. I stayed with the primary power of the photo. Detailed descriptions appear in *Operation Barbarossa* and *Scorched Earth*. Part I. corresponds with the chapter “Moscow” of *Operation Barbarossa*.

Part II. “At Moscow’s Doorsteps” finds its parallels in the chapters “Moscow” in *Operation Barbarossa*.

Part III. “Storm at the Southern Wing” explained in the chapters “Rostov”, “Caucasus and the Oil” of *Operation Barbarossa*.

Part IV. “Stalingrad”, identical name for the chapter in *Operation Barbarossa*.

Part V. “The Battles of the Northern Wing”, reflected in the chapters “Leningrad”, “Winter Battle”, and “Harbors on the Arctic Sea” of *Operation Barbarossa* as well as in the chapter “The Battles of the Northern Wing” of *Scorched Earth*.

Part VI. “Caucasus, Kuban, Kerch” are the chapter “Caucasus and the Oil” in *Operation Barbarossa*, and, chapter “Manstein” of *Scorched Earth*.

Part VII. “Operation Citadel” corresponds with chapter “Battle for Kursk” in *Scorched Earth*.

Part VIII. “Scorched Earth” is portrayed in the chapters “To the Dneiper” and “Between Kiev and Melitopol” of *Scorched Earth*.

Part IX. Finally “The Front Collapses” depicted in the chapters “Between Kiev and Melitopol”, “Chaos on the Southern Wing”, “Army Group Center’s Cannae” from *Scorched Earth*.

The illustrated volume, without breaking its restrictions, can thus be made into a reading book; separated by a glance, reader turns into viewer. Special help for the military historian is provided on pages 23-29 presenting a chronological sequence of events. The battle calendar adheres to the chapters of the picture volume.

Thanks to my co-workers

Thanking those who helped the author is a most pleasant part of any book. None of my books would have been written without the help of my co-workers, helpers, informants and advisers. I am in their debt. To name all of them is nearly impossible.

Photographers and owners of furnished photos are represented in the source of pictures. Most of the time a repeated name as "source" is also a sign for years of fruitful, companionable co-operation. In particular Georg Brütting, Professor Determeyer, Andres Feldle, Walter Hackl, Carl Henrich, Walter Holters, Hanns-Ritter Klippert, Hans Klöckner, Herbert Kuntz, Friedrich Musculus, Fritz Niederlein, Dr. Alfred Ott, Ernst-A. Paulus, Professor Dr. Priesack, Franz Regnery, Asmus Remmer, Horst Scheibert, Dr. med. vet. Hermann Schmidt, Karl Schwoon, Heinz Sellhorn, Otto Tenning, Emil Thrän, Gerhard Tietz, Gottfried Tornau, Hans-Joachim Tripp and Dr. Kurt Winterfeld.

A very special thanks to the Soviet Embassy in Bonn and the Novosti Agency of Moscow, allowing us to use over 400 well lettered, valuable documentary photos of all phases of the war.

A few, but well deserved words of thanks have to go to Bernhard Ziegler, an exceptional craftsman, solving the graphic problems with empathy, which only an artist and former Landser, as himself, could do. Assorting 20,000 photos, choosing the most striking, arranging them in proper sequence, proved not only to be a vexing, but also a time consuming task. Thanks are due to my co-worker Heinz Westphal for his untiring perseverance by providing the documents for the insignias of the divisions. Despite grave doubts by the editors, the final result was outstanding. Published to such an extent for the first time, these symbols may remind some who forgot the tactical sign of their division. The painstaking work of documentation, which makes or breaks a work of this kind, deserve special thanks to Herr Günter Wegmann. Thanks to Herr *Oberstleutnant* Rolf Stoves for reviewing the manuscript, and Herrn *Oberst a.D.* Boje for the careful revision of the battle calendar. What would have happened — or not — if the hand over the author and co-workers named by a *Generaloberst*, "Chief of Staff", and known to all of us, was not evident?

Everyone including author, co-workers and advisers agree: thanks belong to the large community of Carell readers, giving strength and courage for the backbreaking, exhausting labor demanded by the preparation of this non-fiction and picture volume.

Hamburg, October 1967

PAUL CARELL

Chronology

CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF EASTERN FRONT OPERATIONS

I. BLITZKRIEG AND ENCIRCLEMENTS

6/22-6/28/41	Breaking through border fortifications on the Bug and conquest of Brest-Litowsk
6/22-6/25/41	Breaking through border fortifications in Lithuania
6/22-7/7/41	Breaking through border fortifications in Galicia and West Ukraine
6/23-6/28/41	Fighting in the Pripjet swamp region
6/24/41	Kovno falls
6/26-6/29/41	Battle for Dünaburg
6/28/41	Bobruysk reached
6/28-6/30/41	Battle for Lemberg
6/29/41	Libau taken
6/29-7/1/41	Riga falls
6/29-7/12/41	Fighting in the region of Riga
6/29-7/7/41	Encirclement fighting Bialystok-Minsk
7/2-7/10/41	Battle for Tarnopol
7/2-7/25/41	Stalin line broken (Army Group South)
7/8/41	Pleskau taken
7/8-7/10/41	Vitebsk falls
7/8-7/15/41	Stalin line broken (Army Group Center)
7/8-7/14/41	Pursuit to Lake Ilmen
7/9-7/14/41	Dnieper positions broken
7/11-8/4/41	Battle for Dorpat
7/11-8/5/41	Battle for Smolensk
7/13-9/25/41	Advance and fighting in Leningrad territory
7/20-7/28/41	Fighting around Mogilev
7/25-8/8/41	Uman surrounded
8/1-8/9/41	Encirclement of Roslawl
8/9-8/20/41	Battle of Gomel
8/10-8/24/41	Battle for Staraya Russa
8/20-8/28/41	Fighting for Reval
8/22/41	Cherkassy taken
8/22-8/27/41	Battle of Velikiye-Luki
8/25/41	Panzer Group 2 (Guderian) attacking south is being turned around into rear of Budjenny
8/21-9/27/41	Encirclement of Kiev
8/31-9/30/41	Advance to the Crimea and break-through at Perekop
8/7-8/9/41	Western settlements of workers (Poseloks) at Schlüsselburg taken
9/8/41	Schlüsselburg falls
9/13-10/5/41	Bypassing Poltava
9/8-10/21/41	Baltic islands taken
9/24-9/29/41	Fighting for Dnepropetrovsk
9/26-10/11/41	Battle at the Sea of Asov
10/17-10/25/41	Fighting at Kharkov-Belgorod
10/2-10/20/41	Double-battle Vyazma-Bryansk

10/4/41	Assault on Moscow begins
10/4/41	Push for Tula
10/8-10/17/41	Fighting at Gschatsk
10/24-11/3/41	Kursk taken
10/16-12/7/41	Battling for Tikhvin
10/18/41	Crimea battle begins
11/17-11/21/41	Advance to Rostov and fall of the city

II. AT MOSCOW'S DOOR STEPS

10/12/41	Kaluga taken
10/14/41	Kalinin falls
10/19/41	Meschaisk taken
10/25/41	Gorki taken
Oct-Nov/41	Fighting for the heights of Schelkovkand Dorochovo
11/15-11/19/41	Begin of assault by Army Group Center
11/26/41	Istra falls
12/1-12/4/41	Nara positions broken, fighting for Juschkowo and Burzevo
12 5 41	Advance units 8 Kilometers before Moscow
12/6/41	Guderian stops attack for Tula
12/6-12/21/41	Beginning of a of 1,000 Kilometer wide defensive battle from Ostaschkow to Jeletz
12/6-12/19/41	Defensive fighting for Klin
12/15-12/24/41	Defensive fighting between Kalinin and the winter position
December 41	Collection of winter clothing in Germany
12/19/41	<i>Feldmarschall</i> von Brauchitsch removed
12/25/41	<i>Generaloberst</i> Guderian relieved
12/21-12/30/41	Defending Kaluga
1/4-2/20/42	Winter battle of Rzhev
1/14-4/18/42	Defending the winter fortifications Juchnov-Gschatsk-Subzow
3/22-4/18/42	Battles at Vyazma

III. STORM ON THE SOUTHERN WING

	Prelude to "Operation Blue"
8/24-9/1/41	Fall of Berislav and fording the Dneiper
10/17/41	Taking Taganrog
10/20/41	Fall of Stalino
Nov 41-March 42	Winter battles in the regions Rostov-Kharkov-Kursk-Orel
11/19-11/21/41	Taking possession of Rostov and the bridges over the Don
11/29/41	Russian counter attack, Rostow evacuated
12/1/41	<i>Feldmarschall</i> von Rundstedt replaced by <i>Feldmarschall</i> von Reichenau
5/17-5/27/42	Barvenkovo (Timoschenko) surrounded
5/22-5/27/42	Encirclement battle south-west of Kharkov
6/22-6/26/42	Battle of Izyum-Kupyansk 11th Army (Manstein) conquers the Crimea
8/31-9/30/41	Breakthrough at Perekop
10/18-10/27/41	Breakthrough at Ischun
10/28-11/16/41	Breakthrough at Kerch
12/28-1/18/42	Fighting for Feodosia
5/8-5/21/42	Kerch taken
6/2-7/4/42	Sevastopol stormed. Begin "Operation Blue"
6/28-7/4/42	Battle of Voronezh
7/9-7/24/42	Breakthrough and pursuit in the Donets basin

7/20-8/13/42	Pursuit over the Lower Don
7/21-7/25/42	Rostov taken in street fighting and grabbing the large bridge of Bataisk
July-Sept/42	Push of Army Group A from Rostov over Donets, Kuban, Manych in direction of Noworossisk-Krasnodar-Pyatigorsk-Elbrus and over the Terek towards Mozdok
8/9/42	Maikop taken
8/13/42	Krasnodar falls
9/10/42	Novorossisk and Taman peninsula taken
8/18-11/18/42	Fighting in the Caucasus mountains, Mozdok-Pyatigorsk-Elbrus
8/19-12/30/42	Defensive battles in the Terek region
9/16/42	16th I.D. (mot.) scouting party stands east of Elista in immediate vicinity of Astrachan
12/31-1/28/43	Disengagement to the Lower Don
1/5-2/11/43	Disengagement to the Lower Kuban
2/12-3/31/43	Defensive battles of Kuban bridgehead; Advance of 6th Army toward Stalingrad
7/20-8/16/42	Encirclement battle in vicinity of Kalatch
8/23/42	16th Panzer Division (Hube) advances to the Volga

IV. STALINGRAD

Prelude to Stalingrad

January-April 42	Battle in the bend of Izyum south-west of Kharkov (Balakleya-Slawiansk)
5/18-5/22/42	3rd Panzerkorps (von Mackensen) surrounds Russian forces at Voltschansk north of Kharkov, and at Kupyansk
6/28/42	6th Army begins "Operation Blue" in the Kharkov area
7/4/42	Rossosch taken
7/13/42	<i>Feldmarschall</i> von Bock (Army Group B) replaced by <i>Generaloberst</i> von Weichs
7/13/42	Hitler turns 4th Panzer Army to the south
Middle July 42	11th Army (Manstein) en route to Leningrad
End of July 42	Attempts of encirclements at Stary Oskol and Millerovo unsuccessful; Timoshenko dodges in direction Stalingrad. 6th Army advances towards Stalingrad. Assault on Stalingrad
8/23/42	16th Panzer division reaches the Volga
8 31 42	4th Panzer army (Hoth) attacks city from the south-east
9 7/42	51st Army corps (von Seydlitz) advances to airport Gumrak
9 2 42	Yeremenko eludes threatening encirclement by retreating to city limits. General Lopatin ready to surrender; replaced by General Chuykov
9/14-11/19/42	Violent fighting in the city for Mamai Kurgan (Height 102) - grain elevator - bread factory - the "Racket" - tractor factory - smelting works "Red October" - gun manufactory "Red Barricade"
9/15-10/3/42	Six divisions of the last reserves arrive to support Yeremenko
9/16/42	General Rodimtzev's 13th Gardeschützen division, reinforcement destroyed while ferried over the Volga
11/19/42	Counter offensive of the Russians out of Kletskaya-Blinow area. Rumanian positions smashed
1/20/42	Russian counter offense out of Beketovka-Krasnoarmaisk area breaks through Rumanian defenses 29th I.D. (mot.) (General Leyser) prevents Russian breakthrough north of Sety
11/22-11/23/42	Russian advance and surprise attack take the Don heights and bridge at Kalatsch
11/22-11/23/42	6th Army surrounded
11/27/42	<i>Feldmarschall</i> von Manstein takes command of Army group Don
12/12/42	Army group Hoth starts relief attack from south
12/20/42	11th Panzerregiment (von Hünersdorff) takes Myschkowa sector about 60

Kilometers before Stalingrad	
12/23/42	6th Panzer division has to be turned away because Russian breakthrough at Morosovskaya
12/24/42	Hoth has to abandon relief attack
1 14 43	Russians take airport of Pitomnik
2/2/43	The rest of 6th Army capitulates

V. THE BATTLES ON THE NORTHERN WING

6 22 41	Army group North starts attacks between Suwalki and Memel
6 22-6 24 41	Crossing the Nyemen and fall of Kovno
6 22-6 25 41	Breaking through border fortifications in Lithuania
6 22-9 19 41	“Operation Platinum Fox” mountain corps Dietl advances towards Murmansk
6 24-6 26 41	Panzer battle on the Dubysa (1st and 6th Panzer Div.)
6 24-6 28 41	Libau taken in street fighting
6 26-6 29 41	Fall of Dünaburg
6 29-7 1 41	Riga taken
6 29-7 12 41	Fighting between Düna and Velikaye; Ostrow taken
7 1-10 14 41	Advance of 36th Army corps towards Kandalakscha
7 7 41	Pleskau taken
7 2-7 5 41	Breaking through former Latvia-Russia border fortifications
7 11-8 4 41	Battle for Dorpat
7 8-8 9 41	Breaking through Stalin-line to Lake Ilmen
8 15-8 23 41	Battle at Staraya Russia. 56th Panzer corps (Manstein) saves 10th Army corps by destroying 34th Russian Army
7 14 41	Forcing the Luga at Sabsk and Poretschye
8 16 41	Fall of Novgorod
9 2 41	Elimination of the Luga cauldron
9 8 41	Assault on Leningrad begins September 41 Oranienbaum surrounded
9 11 41	2nd defense line of Leningrad broken
9 8 41	Schlüsselburg taken
9 12 41	Assault on Leningrad stopped. City is besieged
11 8 41	Tikhvin taken
12 8 41	Tikhvin given up. Evasive action over the Volkov
1 13-1 20 42	Start of Russian offensive over the Volkov/Breaking through German 126th and 215th I.D. (Bottleneck)
3/19/42	Mainforce of 2nd Russian assault army cut off on the Erika firebreak
2/8/42	Demyansk cauldron
From 1/23/42	Cholm cauldron
3/21/42	General Vlassov takes over leadership in the Volkov cauldron
3/21/42	“Operation Brückenschlag”
4/21/42	Liberation of Demjansk cauldron
5 5 42	Cholm cauldron relieved
End of May until	
6/26/42	Annihilation of the Russian Army in the Wolchow cauldron

VI. CAUCASUS, KUBAN, KERCH

5 16 42	Kerch taken
7 1 42	Sevastopol falls
7 21-7 25 42	Rostov retaken/Bridge of Bataisk gained
8 23 42	Hitler relocates 11th Army (Manstein) to Leningrad

7/20/42	Fording the southern Don, bridgehead of Nikolewskaya
7/23/42	River Sal crossed
7/28/42	Panzer battle at Martinovka
Begin of Aug/42	Advance over the Donets, Don, Manytsch through the steppes in direction of the Caucasus
7/31/42	Dalsk taken
8/3/42	Taking Voroschilovsk
8/13/42	Crossing the Kuban and fall of Krasnodar
8/9/42	Storming the oil city of Maykop
8/12/42	Elista in the Kalmyk Steppe taken
8/21/42	Raising of the flag on Mount Elbrus
8/25/42	Mozdok falls after street fighting
9/10/42	Novorossisk taken
9/16/42	Reconnaissance units of the 16th I.D. (mot.) in very close proximity of Astrakhan (Sadovska-Senseli)
8/30/42	Crossing the Terek at Ischerskaja
9/1-2/42	and also Mozdok
From 10/25/42	Push for Ordschonikidse and Groznyy oil fields
Middle Nov/42	Caucasus front turns static
December 42	Russian attacks on the entire southern front
12/28/42	General Badanov's 24th Tank corps destroyed
1/1/43	25th Tank corps suffers same fate at Maryevka
1/25/43	Battle for Manychkaya; General von Schwerin's 16th I.D. (mot) stops Rotmistrov's push for Bataisk, thus keeping the bottleneck of Rostov open/Retreat of 1st Panzer army through Rostov
End of Dec. 1942	
until end of	
January 1943	Disengaging from the Terek front, Groznyy-Mozdok to the Don
1/6/43	Battles of retreat on the Kuma, Soldato-Alexandrovskaya
January 43	1st Panzer army retreats to the Don
End of January 43	4th Panzer army retreats to Taganrog; 40th Panzer corps over the ice of the Sea of Asow
January 43	Withdrawal battles at Maykop-Krasnodar
1/4-2/2/43	Retreat of 17th Army from the Kaukasus and Kuban to the Gothic line Krasnodar-Taman peninsula
2/4/43	Russian attempt to land on the bay of Ozereyka fails; Successful landing in the bay of Zemess, Novorossisk, Myshkako mountain. Fighting for the "Little Country" lasts from February until November 1943
2/12/43	17th Army evacuates Krasnodar
February 43	Withdrawal to the Mius sector
2/15/43	Panzer corps Hausser evacuates Kharkov against Hitlers' orders
February 43	Defensive battle in the Mius sector
2/19-2/28/43	Manstein's backhanded counter attack destroys Red Armored Group Popov
3/15/43	Kharkov retaken by Panzer corps Hausser
3/18/43	Belgorod retaken by SS-Panzer corps
End of March 43	Russian offensive of Army group Vatutin fails; German front in the south still standing

VII. OPERATION "CITADEL"

7/4/43	4th Panzer army takes the heights of Jachontov-Streletskoye-Butovo-Gertsovka west of Byelgorod
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7/5/43	9th Army (Model) starts attack from the north, south of Orel into the salient of Kursk; in the south the assault is being made by 4th Panzer army and Detachment Kempf from the previously gained heights. Heavy fighting for the Butyrki heights 253.5, Olchovatka heights 247, Teploye heights 272. Furious struggle for Cherkasskoye Korovino. Concentrated Russian air attacks on German airfields repelled by 8th Air corps (Seidemann)
7 8 43	Anti-tank group of 9th Battle Squadron destroys a Russian tank brigade and several infantry battalions from the air
7 11 43	4th Panzer army (Hoth) advances to Prokhorovka
7 12 43	Panzer battle of Prokhorovka
7 13 43	Fighting for the Donets crossings at Rzhavets-Alexandrovka. 9th army (Model) unable to take part in planned breakout to the south (North of Kursk). Situation: Russians gained deep penetrations in rear of 9th army
7 17 43	Operation "Citadel" abandoned. Withdrawal to starting point. Russians in hot pursuit

VIII. SCORCHED EARTH

8 5/43	Orel and Byelgorod retaken by the Russians
8/21/43	5th Russian Guard Tank army attack on Kharkov beaten back
8 22/43	Manstein orders evacuation of Kharkov
9 6/43	Soviets breaking through "Turtle position" on the southern front. Battle for Stalino and Mariupol
9/15/43	Retreat behind Dnieper and Desna. Scorched earth
9/22/43	Russian bridgehead on the Dnieper at Grigorovka and Bukrin
9 24 43	Destruction of Russian paratroopers in the area Grigorovka-Dudari-Bukrin by 24th Panzer corps (Nehring)
14-15 of Oct.43	Power station and dams of Zaporozhye blown
11/3/43	Army General Vatutin regrouping his Army group. German intelligence unaware. His surprise attack from the bridgehead of Lyutezh advances to Kiev
11/6/43	Kiev stormed by the Russians
11 7-11 12 43	General Rybalko grabs Fastov and Shitomir in the rear of Army group South
November 43	Counter attack of 48th Panzer corps stops Russian offensive in the vicinity of Fastov and Zhitomir
9/27-10/23/43	Fighting for the "Wodan" position (Melitopol)
10/23/43	Tolbuckin takes Melitopol
End of Oct/43	Fighting withdrawal of 6th Army to the Dnieper until Nov. Accesses by land to the Crimea are lost

IX. THE FRONT COLLAPSES

1/28-2/17/44	Encirclement of Cherkassy. Violent fighting for Swenigorodka-Korsun-Komarovka-Novaya Buda-Heights 239 Escape from Schanderovka to Lissyanka, crossing the Gniloy Tikich
3/16-4/6/44	Hube-cauldron of Uman-Vinnitsa-Kamenets-Poldolskiy. 1st Panzer army and parts of 4th Panzer army encircled
3 25 44	Manstein to see Hitler. Evacuation orders approved
3 29 44	Breakout battle begins. Crossing the Strypa, Hube fights his way through the Russians to the west
3/29/44	Cherniyenkov in the rear of 1st and 4th Panzer armies taken by Marshal Zhukov
3/30/44	Manstein replaced by Model
4/20-5/12/44	The Battle of the Crimea

5/9/44	Sevastopol lost
5/13/44	Final battle of the Crimean army
6/27/44	Begin of Russian major offensive against Army group Center
6/27/44	"Fortified Places" Vitebsk-Orscha-Mogilev and Bobruysk surrounded. Russians take Orscha
6/27/44	Vitebsk capitulates
7/3/44	Soviets take Minsk
7/4/44	One third of the Bobruysk garrison fights its way back
7/8/44	Baranovivhi in Russian hands
End of July 44	German front broken. Single corps and divisions break through to the west, "Wandering cauldrons." Russians reach the Vistula and the borders of East Prussia
	The battle for the Reich begins

THE WAR IN RUSSIA

Photographed by the soldiers

Direction of captions for the photos refer to *Operation Barbarossa* or *Scorched Earth* (with chapter and page), both books written by Paul Carell: *Operation Barbarossa, The March to Russia*, and *Scorched Earth, Battles Between the Volga and Vistula*.





I.
BLITZKRIEG AND BATTLES
OF ENCIRCLEMENT
Goal: Astrakhan-Archangelsk Line

They already crossed the Bug and advance to the Berezina. The vehicles carry the white G, tactical symbol of Panzergruppe Guderian. Everything looks like maneuver; Blitzkrieg and Blitzsieg. Dr. Türk's photo shows the war at the opening stage. It was like this, and was seen like it by countless soldiers. On June 22, 1941 the advance unit of 3rd Panzerarmy south of Brest-Litovsk, and along the 1,600 Kilometer long front, Panzer and Infantry forded the rivers on the border, and broke through the fortifications of the Russian/German demarcation line. Hitler wanted to reach the Line Astrakhan-Archangelsk in eight weeks.



Berlin, 22. Juni. Das Oberkommando der Wehrmacht gibt bekannt:

An der sowjetrussischen Grenze ist es seit den frühen Morgenstunden des heutigen Tages zu Kampfhandlungen gekommen.

Ein Versuch des Feindes, nach Ostpreußen einzudringen, wurde unter schweren Verlusten abgewiesen. Deutsche Jäger schossen zahlreiche rote Kampfflugzeuge ab.



Roads and Bridges -

The Main Objective of Advance

Soviet counter attack with light tanks on the highway to Minsk is being stopped by anti-tank units.

Generaloberst Guderian, creator and soul of the German Panzer forces during the battle for Smolensk. His motto: Panzer troops must be commanded from the front lines.





Feldmarschall Walter Model

Master of strategic defense. In the summer of 1941 the *Generalleutnant*, commander of 3th Panzer division, seen here at his advanced battle command post behind the Dnieper, south of Mogilev.



Feldmarschall Erich von Lewinski, von Manstein

First Commander on the Northern Wing; Commanding General of 56th Panzer corps which took Dünaburg in a legendary raid. Then commanding 11th Army, which was used at every critical point during the war in Russia. Half of the Eastern Front was temporarily under his command. He became the most important strategist of the Second World War. Here with General Breith at the battle command post of 3rd Panzer corps during the battle of Kursk, south of Belgorod July 1943.



Assault Group Has Already Crossed the River

Leutnant Herbert Adam took this shot of the engineer bridge over the Dnieper at Orscha, while his 5th Panzer division prepared for a lunge in direction Vyazma. • Heavy infantry gun breaking down resistance of opposing positions.







Mud and Snow

Nobody knows mud, unless one experienced Russia in spring and fall. The dust, quagmire and snow are unforgettable for every soldier. • (Top right) Cathedral of Smolensk after the first snow of 1941. • 29 degree below Celsius — only a gasoline fire can start the motorcycle of a medic. Horse and sled in the background don't have this problem.



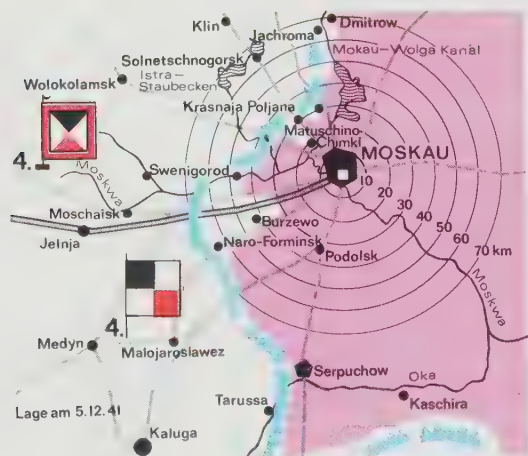


On the Highway to Moscow
Hauptmann Salchov titled his color photo "Mainstreet of Gschatsk in evening light" (Top left). • The play of the settling winter sun tempted Alfred Trischler to take a shot of a small cloister in Vyasma (Bottom left).





Asmus Remmer took this photo December 1, 1941 in the village in front of Moscow; the thermometer read 36 degrees below zero Celsius.





Icy Eastern Front

On this frost-bitten Sunday morning, soldiers of the 208th I.D. walk to the mass in Schisdra. • Self-propelled assault gun giving cover. • Assault troop of Pomeranian 122nd I.D. held down by enemy fire along the Memel. An hour later, supplies roll over the unscathed bridge.







Motorized Troops Set the Pace

Column after column of Panzer roll to the east: concentrated power, is the keyword. 3580 Panzers are ready to go. • At Taganrog General Kirchner's 1st Panzer division crosses the Yura, tributary of the Memel. The goal of Army Group North is Leningrad.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, page 196-209).

50/51





Ein Zugmelder

Schütze Lothar Mallach	Fhj.Gefr. Dieter Prill † 1941	Der Blaue	Gefr. Hans Müller	Ogfr. Robert Schmi † 1941
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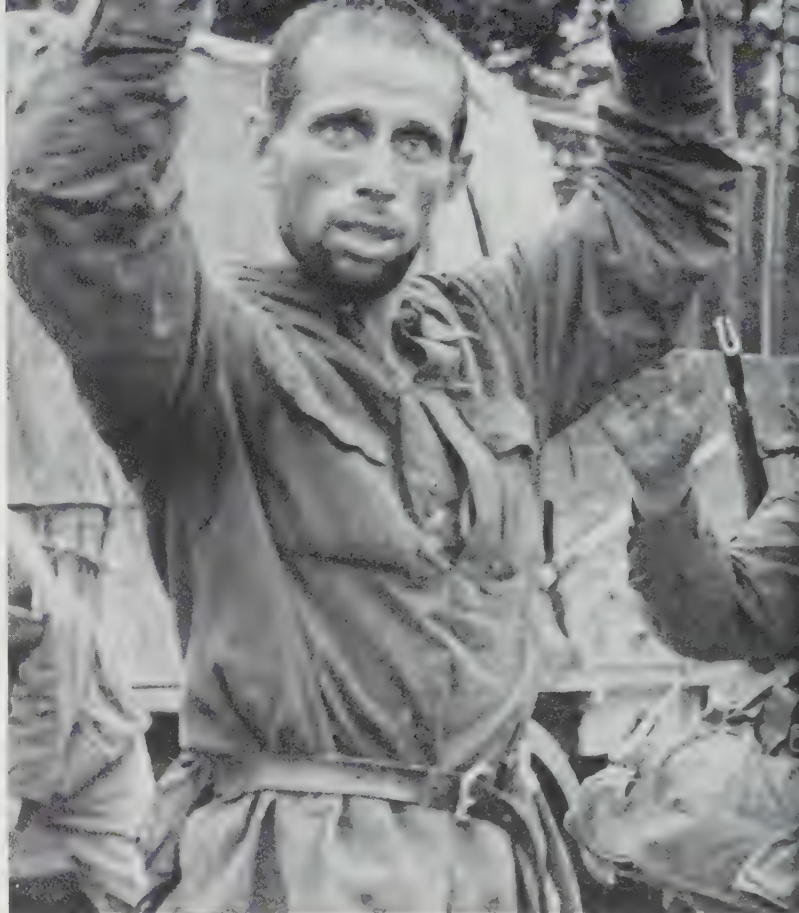
Pawendenat
† 1941

Infantry Marches

In the searing sun behind the Panzerblitz; over dusty secondary roads into the endless country. Lothar Mallach of Düsseldorf inscribes his photo: I'm the seventh man. 1st company, 410th Infantry Regiment south of Kovno.

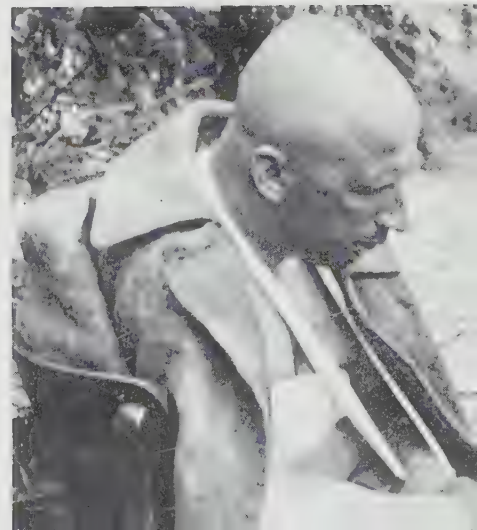
The First Prisoners

Crumbling under the impact of artillery fire, the Russian border troops give up. Their bewildered looks are caught by the camera. Parts of the Brest-Litowsk garrison were surprised from their sleep. • The Red soldiers raced in their underwear to the battle stations. Too late! One and a quarter hours after the war began, they walk into captivity. • Even a driver of a supply column ends his journey shortly after sunrise in a German advance unit. • (Lower right) The commander of an Air Force division, overrun by Germans, quarrels with his fate. (*Operation Barbarossa*, page 11-14).



54/55







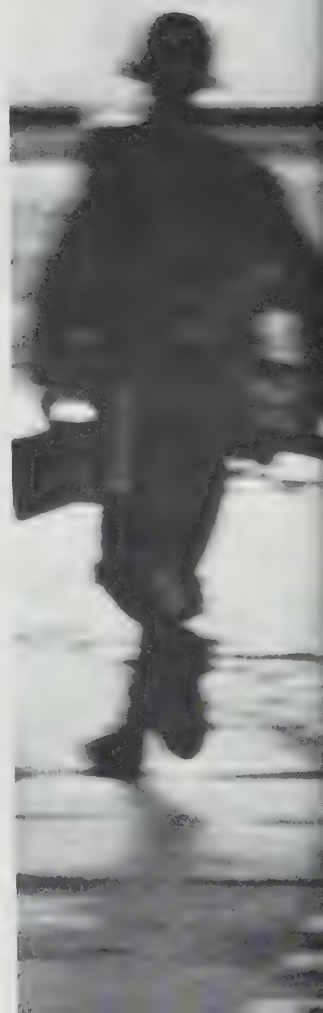
Я ИМ ВРАГУ ПРОЩАЮ
НО НЕ
СДАЮСЬ! ИРОДИНА
20/II-41;



Face of the Encirclement Battles

Long columns of prisoners move to the west. • Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Soviet Army (General Lieutenant Musytschenko captured Upper right) • The first signs of fanatic resistance are showing; the inscription on the wall of a casemate of the fortress Brest-Litovsk reads: "I die, but I will not surrender. Good bye Homeland. 7/20/1941." • Stalin's son, Lieutenant Josef Stalin taken prisoner July 19, declared at the first interrogation: "The leadership of my division was stupid." He was a considerate and self-confident officer. Nothing is known about his fate (Lower right).





The Many Faces of Blitzkrieg

German Nebelwerfer firing at a bunker life. The 15-cm. shells weighed 35 Kilo (70 lbs), the fragmentation radius about 100 meters. • Low flying Ratas chase motorcycle dispatcher of 4th Panzer division on the road Bobruysk-Stary Bychov. • Machine gun crew changing positions.





Victors Always Celebrate

July 1, 1941, Riga falls into German hands. Fast units of the 1st East Prussian corps stormed the city and kept the retreating Soviet armies away from Kurland. Fierce fighting for the bridges.

• Riga burns.

60/61







I had a comrade . . .

After crossing the Düna members of 19th Panzer division, Lower Saxony, bury their dead in a mass grave. • Wounded are transported to the dressing station





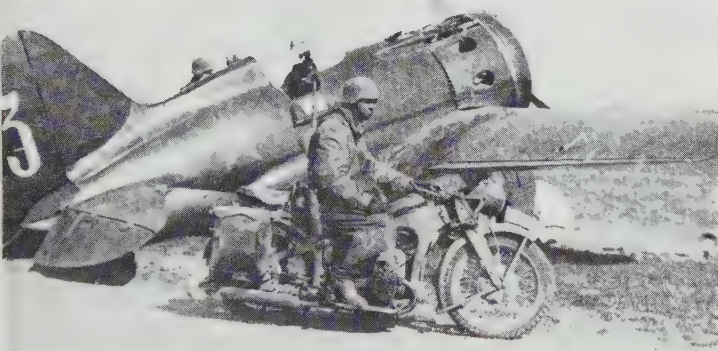
With Field-glass and Map

Marshal Zhukov still a General in 1941, still Stalin's top man, improvises the defense of Moscow (Upper left).

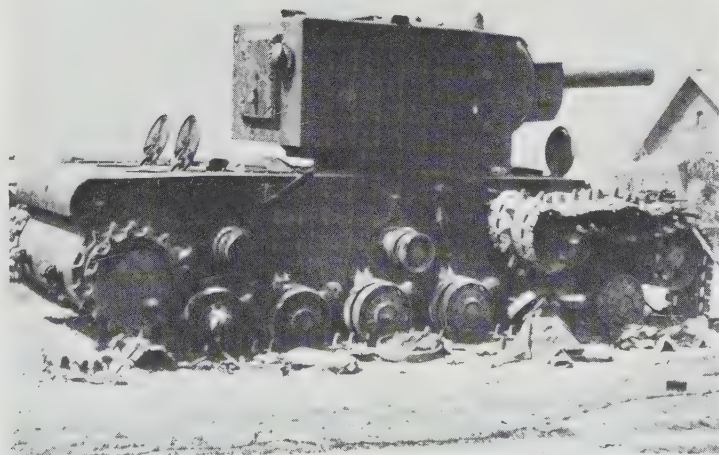
General H pner, commander 4th Panzer group views the coveted and seizable Leningrad from the heights of Duderhof (Lower left).

64/65





At the outset of war, every soldier met three well-known Soviet weapons: (Top to bottom) the Sewing Machine or I.V.D. (Ivan on duty) a primitive Soviet all-purpose plane. • The single-seater Rata with two machine guns. • The powerful KW-2 a 52-ton tank with 15.2-m. cannon.







66/67

Dangerous Weeks

First effective opposition by the Russians emerged during the fighting for the Dnieper. Especially dangerous were the Soviet snipers in the trees, picking out the officers of the attacking German units. ● (Right) Vicious combat in the villages east of the Dnieper marked Soviet resistance. (From top to bottom) Scouting vehicle. Personnel carrier. Panzer III with 3.7-cm gun.

Infantry Attack

Crossing the Dnieper at Mogilev an enemy anti-tank gun fired at the same moment as Gerhard Tietz took his photo. The gun, standing behind a bush at the light sand spot, was taken minutes later by infantry. (Right) • At the same time, Grenadiere of 19th Panzer division bridging the Dūna cleared their way to Velikiye Luki. (Bottom left to right) Machine gun crew 37th Panzer-grenadierregiment at Dzisna. • 47th Panzer-grenadierregiment fighting for Nevel. • Mortar crew taking up position.

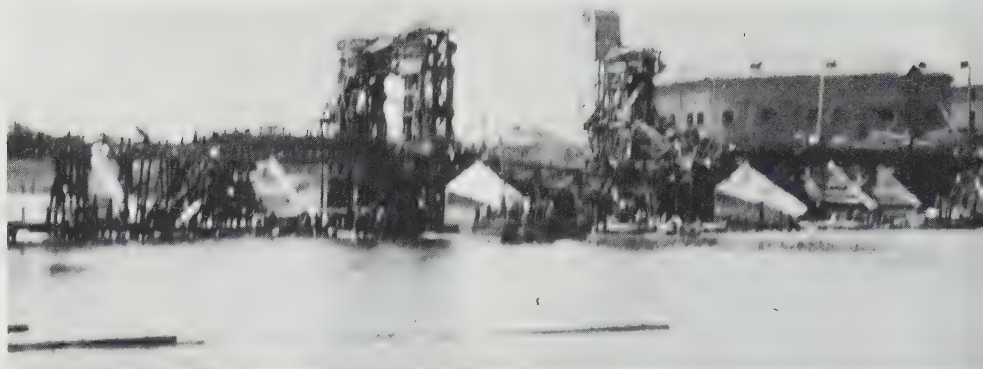


68/69





Bobruisk



Orel



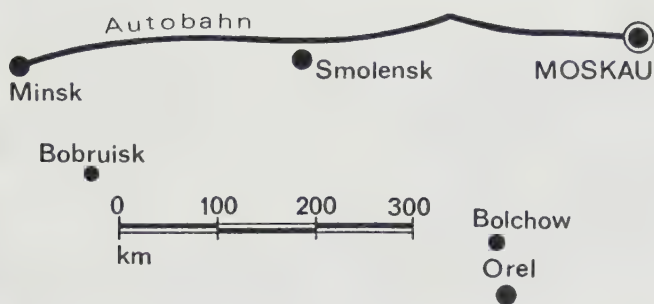
Cities on the Wayside of War

How many German soldiers walked their streets?
Passed over their bridges? Into action, out of battle.
Advancing and then retreating. Bobruysk, city on
the Berezina. Orel, Capital of the Oka region. Rural
Bolchov, junction between Orel and Belev. The
beautiful Smolensk on both sides of the Upper
Dnieper with its old city walls from the 16th
century.

70/71

Smolensk





Bolchow





A Quick Glance to the Window

Fieldpack on his back, shelter half and mess kit.
Gas mask clattering against the rifle. The rain
and the mud are here.

The cathedral of Vyasma was a place of pilgrimage for officer and soldier alike. • *Feldmarschall* von Kluge, appointed commander of Army Group Center December 19, 1941, led the defensive battles of Moscow.





Warriors and the Warred Upon

A Ukrainian village sees German soldiers for the first time at the end of August 1941. • A group of Moscovite tank hunters; a special detachment of the Red Army equipped with mine dogs. The dogs carried explosives on their backs, triggered on contact by crawling underneath the Panzer.

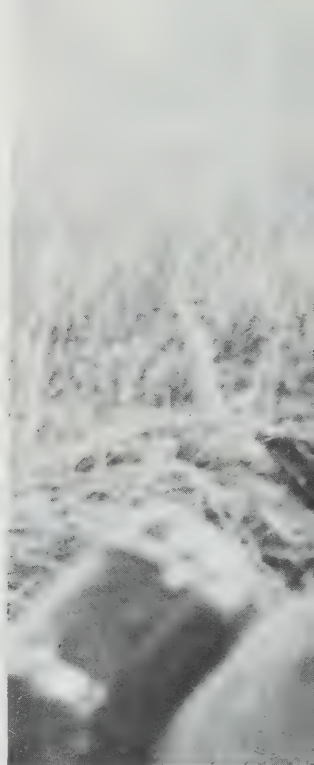
(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 118-120).





Here We Go Again

Our artillery barrage rolls over us in direction of the enemy. • Let's go! Gunners 2 and 3 are the ammunition carriers and gunner 1 with the machine gun while a Panzer IV gives cover. • (Bottom left) Attention - enemy artillery positions. • (Lower right) Digging in under fire; your life depends on your foxhole.









Marching to Romny

Panzer divisions supposed to take Moscow were ordered to the south, to participate in the Kiev encirclement. Armored personnel carrier with 3.7-cm. anti-tank gun (Upper right) and a self-propelled tank destroyer with 4.7-cm. cannon on the battlefield before Romny. • (Left page) The village is taken. Careful! What's in the barn? • Village classroom provides quarters (Bottom right).

Over Ukrainian Dust Roads

Endless the land. Rutted, crumbling roads. Columns engulfed by dust. • Canteens are indispensable. • Mobile filtration installations produce healthy drinking water from pools and creeks. • The village well seemed to become an oasis.

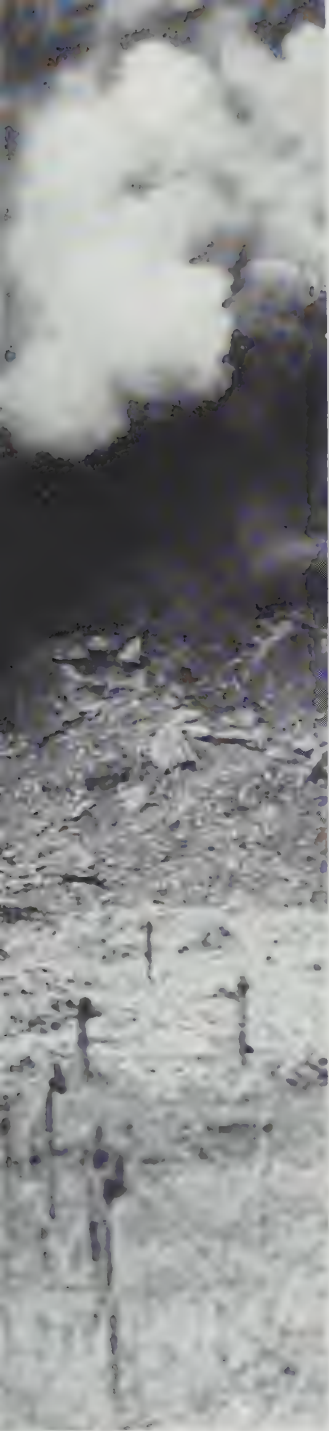


80/81



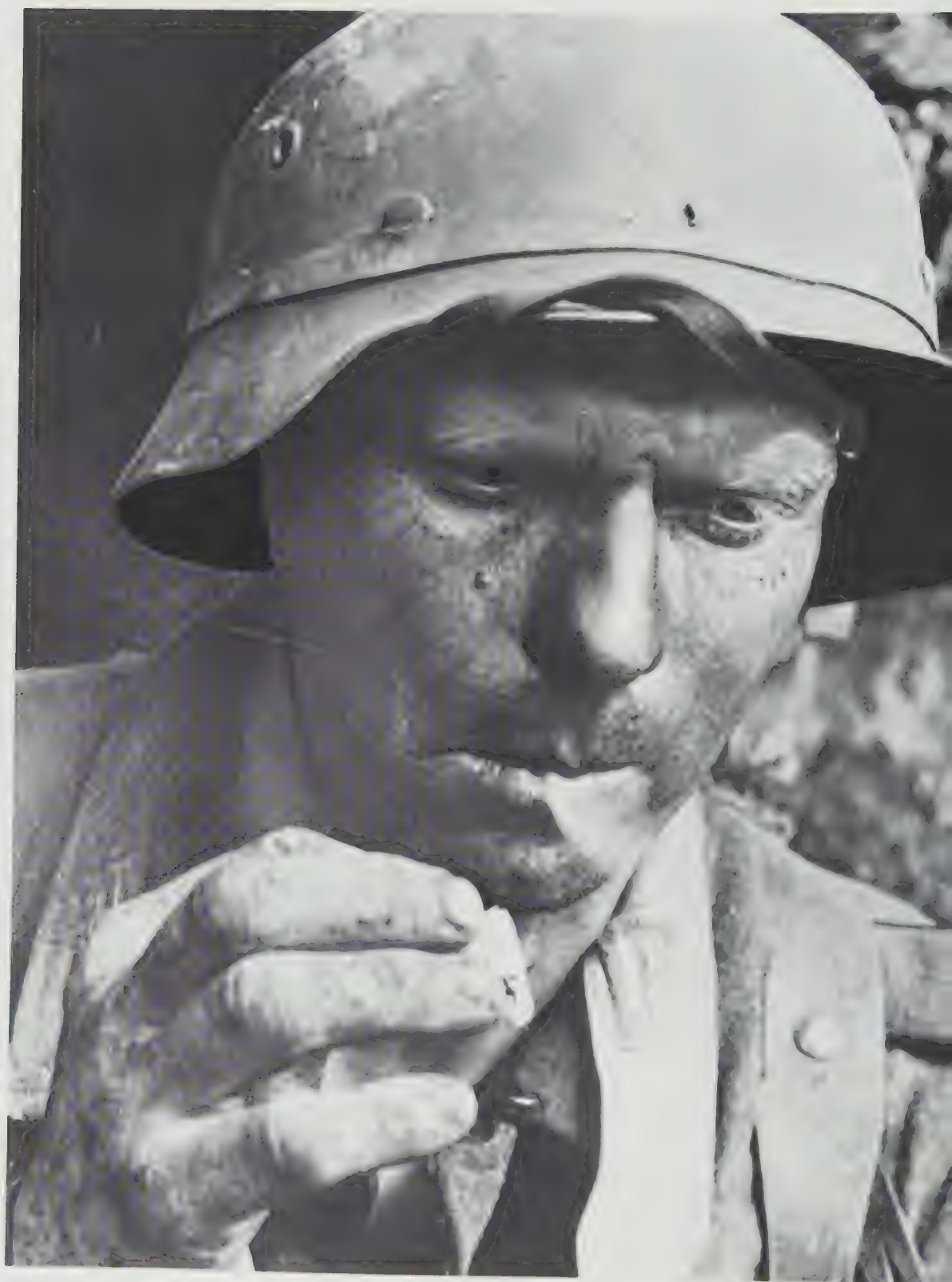






Bravery of Men

A bunker and a steel cupola have to be smashed. (Left to right) Assault with flamethrower. • After throwing a concentric charge inside, pressing on past the smoking ruins.



The First Cigarette
After fighting near Leningrad (Left). •
(Bottom left) Russian prisoner at Uman.
• Advance unit resting somewhere in
Latvia (Right) • The “Top” with
special rations for the men in action:
Cigarettes, cigars and candy.

84/85





Gschatsk



Wjasma



86/87

Mogilew



Borowsk





Dmitrow



Rollbahn nach Moskau

Malojaroslawez



On the Road to
Moscow



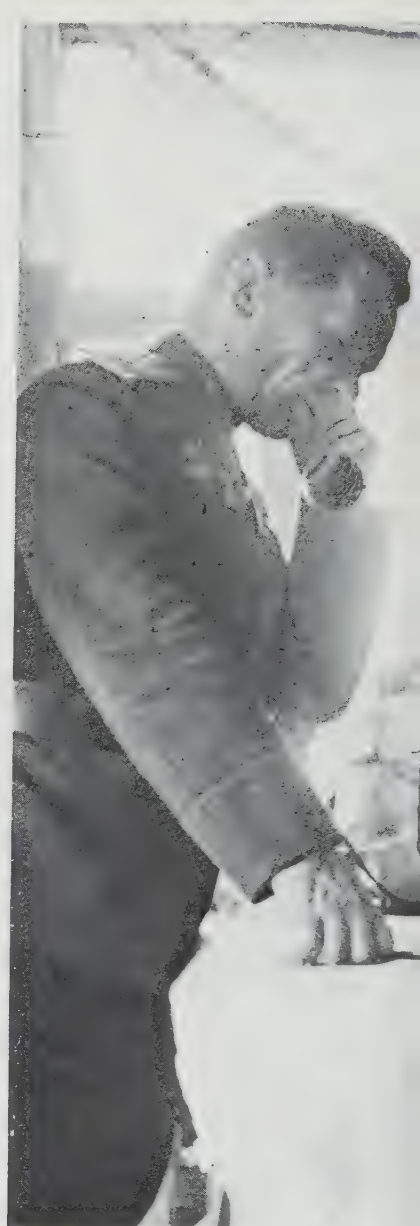
Women on the Other Side

A Russian female medic and nurse dressing a German prisoner • (Below left) Captured female member of a tank crew. • Shot through chest and back, a Soviet WAC is treated by a Soviet medic. • (Right page) *Hauptmann* Engelin, 3rd Infantry Regiment talks to captured female officers. • Russian staff aides in captivity.

88/89









90/91

The Marshal who Resembled Stalin

S.M. Budennyi, Commander-in Chief without luck. Beaten at Uman; his Army Group was destroyed in the battle for Kiev. Budennyi and General Batow (our photo above) at the command post of the 65th Army. • (Upper left) Narrow escape from German encirclement. • (Lower left) Russian assault troops attacking.



Orgy of Mud

Boots tied shut. • Troublesome haul for the ammunition carrier. • Motorcycle dispatcher on his way to the telephone station of the 197th I.D. • Infantry with a baggage cart on a secondary road towards the highway to Moscow.

92/93



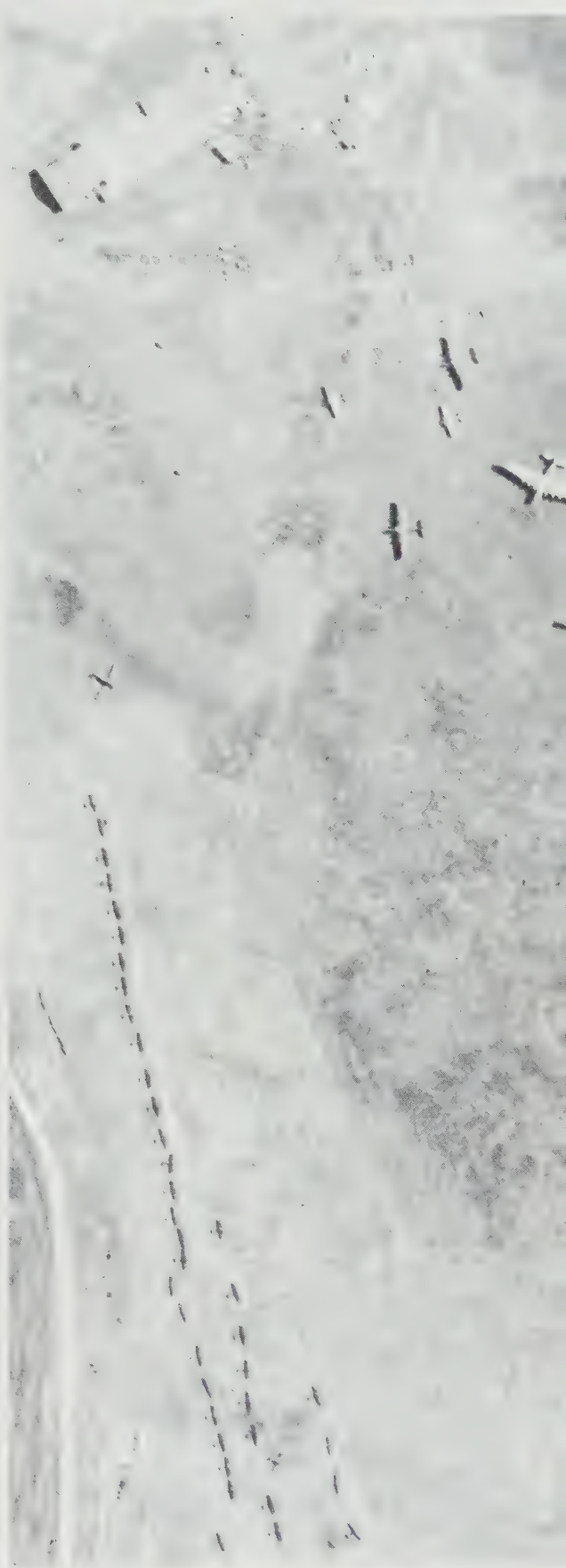






Moscow Under Siege

November 6, 1941, Stalin giving his famous pep-talk in Moscow's Mayakowski Metro station. • (Lower left) Military parade on the Red Square November 7, 1941. • German long distance reconnaissance planes photographed the airport of Kuybitschew — temporary premises of the Soviet government showing Stalin's plane with fighter escorts, ready to take off.





Only 100 Kilometer to Moscow

The middle of October, the 10th Panzer division passes the historic statue of Honor in Borodino, 110 Kilometer west of Moscow. • Guide post of the 5th Panzer division: Moscow - 100 Kilometer! • *Hauptmann* Salchov took this shot from the woods of Moschaisk on the old Postal road, 95 Kilometer to Moscow. • This aerial picture of the Soviet Capital shows an interesting fact: 4.3 Kilometers north of the Kremlin the race-track area shows countless bomb craters. Why? Using fake houses and painted roofs for camouflage, the German bombers were being duped, and missed the Kremlin entirely.



Deep snow drifts had to be cleared during a blizzard making life miserable.



II. At Moscow's Gates

Siberian Cold and Siberian Regiments

Fourteen days previously, mild winter weather and light frost allotted the German offensive to start and thus forcing the fall of Moscow. Almost reaching the goal, General "Winter" appeared on the scene. Siberian cold smothered the land. This was not included in the Blitzkrieg schedule of the Germans. No winter clothing for the troops, no anti-freeze for weapons or vehicles. Stalin hurriedly brought in Siberian Regiments used to the cold from the Far East; believing his master spy Sorge, the Japanese would not attack Russia.



Trying from the South

Guderian's 2nd Panzer Army was supposed to force access to Moscow from the south. Driving through early morning fog, Panzers of the 29th corps ford the Upa, passing Tula to the north, on the 19th of November. Gerhard Tiets took this photo. Will the raid to the Moskwa be Successful?

(Operation Barbarossa, pages 136-149).



Panzer Assaulting Tula

Poorly camouflaged with watery whitewash, Guderian's Panzers try to break the stronghold around Tula. • It snows every day and the landscape turns even more wintry.







Running Out of Fuel

Inside the Panzer it's bitter cold. The crews are taking more and more breaks to warm up. (Upper left) • Tula is passed and Bolochovka with its important iron ore mines is reached. • But then, no more gasoline and Soviet resistance grows stronger daily. Assemble. Wait.





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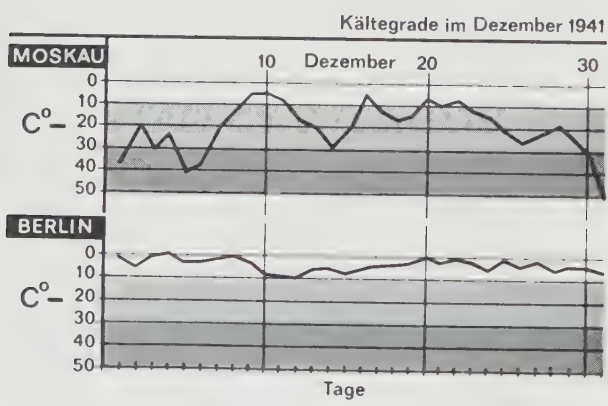






Warming Fires

Life under a foreign sky at 30 below zero will be reduced to the elementary basics. Fire now plays the same main part as it did in the times of primitive man. Without fire the soldier was lost in the blood chilling iciness. (From left to right) Guards at a factory wall in Istra. A fire in an open field woke the spirits. • Artillerymen warming their hands on a permanent fire besides their 10.5-cm. howitzer. • Combatants of the III. detachment, 19th Artillery Regiment (mot.) in the bitter fight for the area south of Naro Fominsk. *Oberleutnant Porzig* in the middle.





41 Degrees Below Zero

Still no winter clothing. Anything in the soldier's possession is worn; on top of that went his great coat. No fur cap, but a thin head protector, under the forage cap or the ice-cold steel helmet. The hob-nailed boots are the worst; feet freeze very fast in them. Self-made straw shoes are poor compensation.



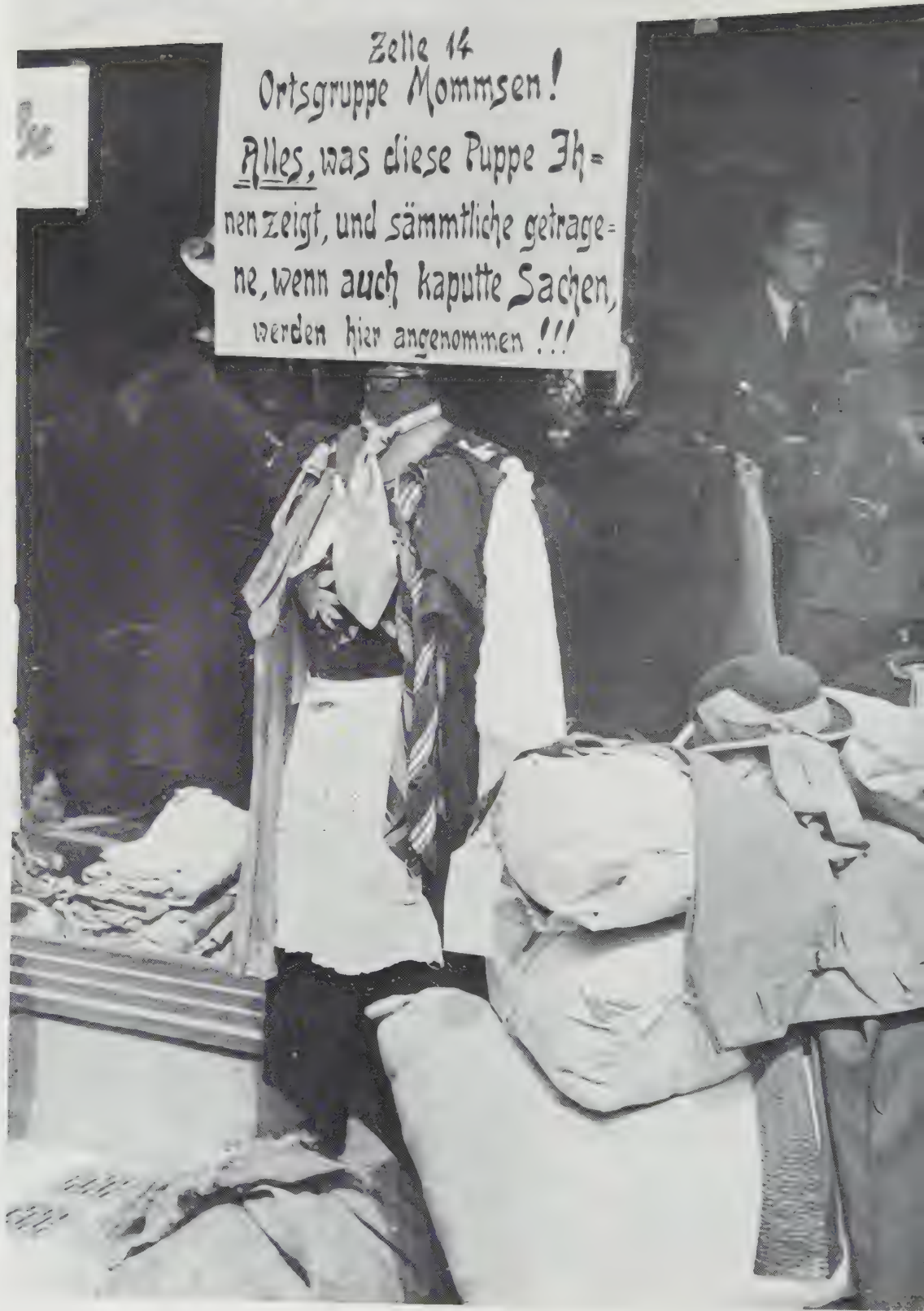
Snow, Yards High

The winter in front of Moscow was absolute hell for the horses. Only teams of them were able to supply the troops. The animals were used until they dropped of exhaustion. The total lack of precaution by the Supreme Command of Armed Forces, sending the divisions of Army Group Center into the winter offensive, is clearly demonstrated in these photos.



KREIS 1

Zelle 14
Ortsgruppe Mommsen!
Alles, was diese Puppe Ih-
nen zeigt, und sämtliche getrage-
ne, wenn auch kaputte Sachen,
werden hier angenommen !!!



East Ditch Efforts to Help the Front
Woolen clothes, furs, skis - everything the
soldiers in Russia did not have, was col-
lected in the homeland. A touching sacrifice
without any practical consequences. •
(Lower right) Clothing arriving at the
22nd I.D.



10/111







People to Arms

Moscow mobilized the civilians. Worker battalions were formed, here saying good bye to their families. After being dressed and armed, they went into action in the nearby battle lines. (Upper left and right) • Losses of these brave but inexperienced units are severe (Lower right). • Quickly raised tank obstacles were supposed to stop German Panzers.

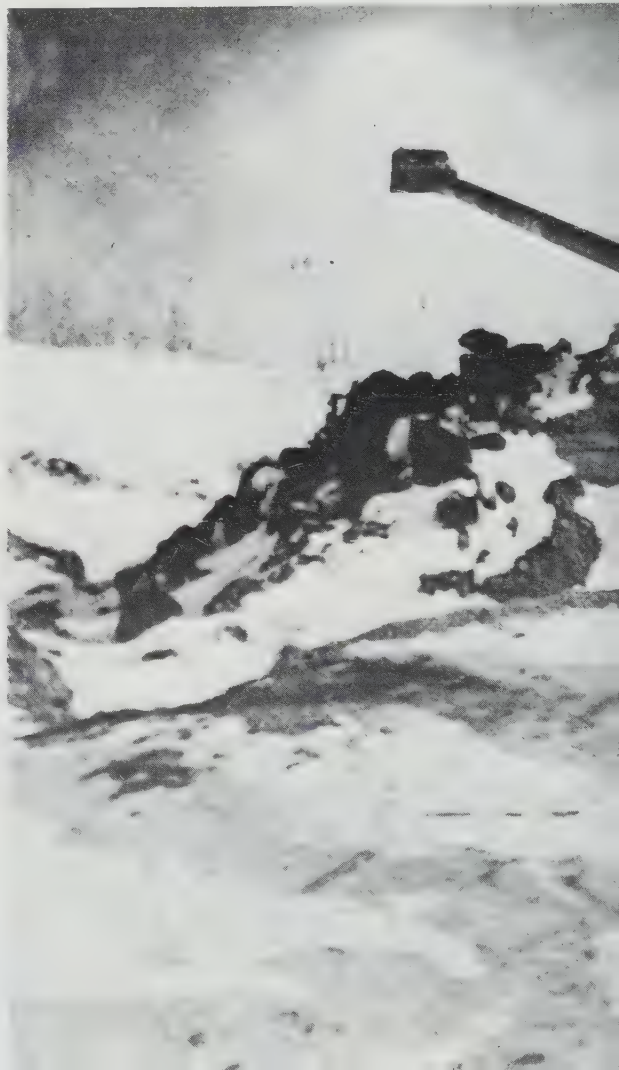
(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 158-159).





The Enemy of the German Panzer

Day by day the Russian defense of Moscow grew more effective. The Red soldier still used the primitive Molotov cocktail - a gasoline-filled bottle with a fuse (Lower left). • Successful anti-tank rifle battalions appeared (Lower right). • Most dangerous of all: the Ratsch-Bumm, an all-purpose 7.62-cm. gun (Upper right). • At Ilinskoye, a defensive position of Moscow, Soviet Ratsch-Bumm wiped out a full company of the 19th Panzer Division. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 130-132).



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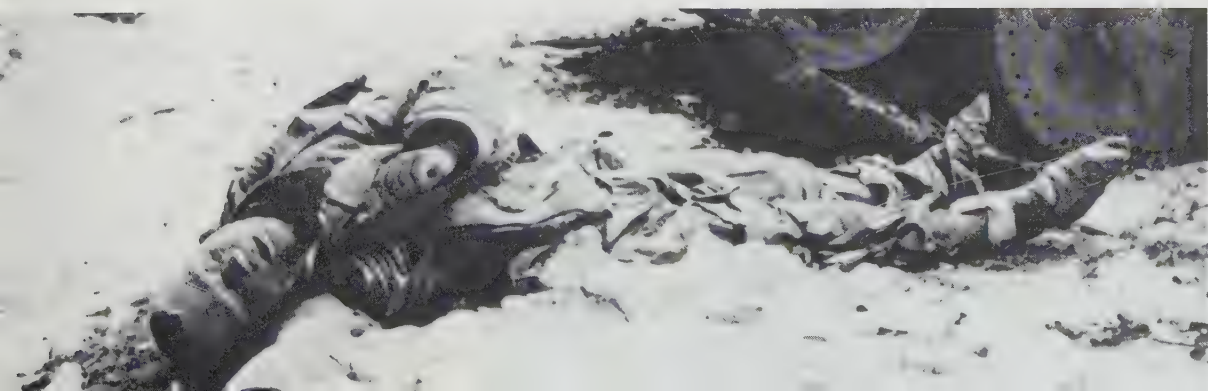


The Siberians are Coming

Clad in warm padded jackets, fur caps and felt boots the Siberian Regiments, experienced in winter fighting, storm and crawl toward the German attackers (Upper right, lower left). • Howling rocket salvos of the "Stalin-organs" smash the way for them. • Still in their summer uniforms German rear-guards with a light machine gun in the area of Burzevo.

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Sabers Drawn

December 17, 1941. Dowator's Cossack Corps attacked over the River Rusa trying to shatter the front of 19th Corps on the highway to Moscow. • Josef Bange, member of a machine gun crew, 20th Panzer Division, took this photo showing the defense against this attack. Bullets flail the snow of the frozen Rusa. • And the dead bodies cover the ice. • South of the highway German battle groups are also involved in heavy defensive fighting to prevent a breakthrough of the Soviets.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 288-292).





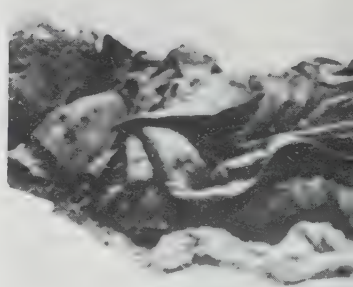


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Village Changes into Battlefield

Evacuation, banishment, fugitive — three definitions of apocalypse in the 20th century. The poorest shack is still a home, and being driven out of it is a cruel blow of fate. Lomny, in the area of Korovino, experienced this misfortune.







Counterblows on All Fronts

Counter attacks are rolling everywhere in front of Moscow: area of Kaluga (Top left). • At Kalinin on the Upper Volga. • On the Leningrad front. • Guderian's Panzers are stopped at Tula by General I.W. Boldin's 50th Army. The German blitz is broken. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 149-174).





Retreat

The Russian storms against the badly shaken German frontlines (Below). • German rearguards slow down the advance and cover the withdrawal. • But what a retreat: burning houses, smashed vehicles on both sides of the road on which the divisions endure their way to the west, as seen in this picture. Neighborhood of Tula-Orel (Top left and center). • Highways turned into ice-rinks. Instead of spreading sand, hay, which the wind blew away, was used.










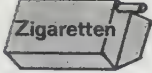


Daily Bread of the Soldiers

The German Army now made a distinction in the rationing of food. Basic food was the same for everyone — soldier or general. It was different in the Soviet Army. Klaus Pein's picture had the title: "Still-life of blood sausages." • Every Division had a butcher company. • The field-kitchen or "Goulash-Cannon" was equipped with a heated cooking kettle, water reservoir, frying pan and heating pane. Very simple but exceedingly able to work close to the front.



Tagesverpflegung des Soldaten: Hauptnahrungsmittel

	650 g		200 g
	45 g		5 g
	120 g		10 g
	120 g		6 Stück





What's Going on in the Village?

Only a picture — but Hitler is present. His predecessor Stalin had a shrine decorated with flowers. • Arrival of a German combine for the farmers in notorious Katyn is more realistic. • Land is being distributed in the Kursk-Orel region — but the rifle is still visible.

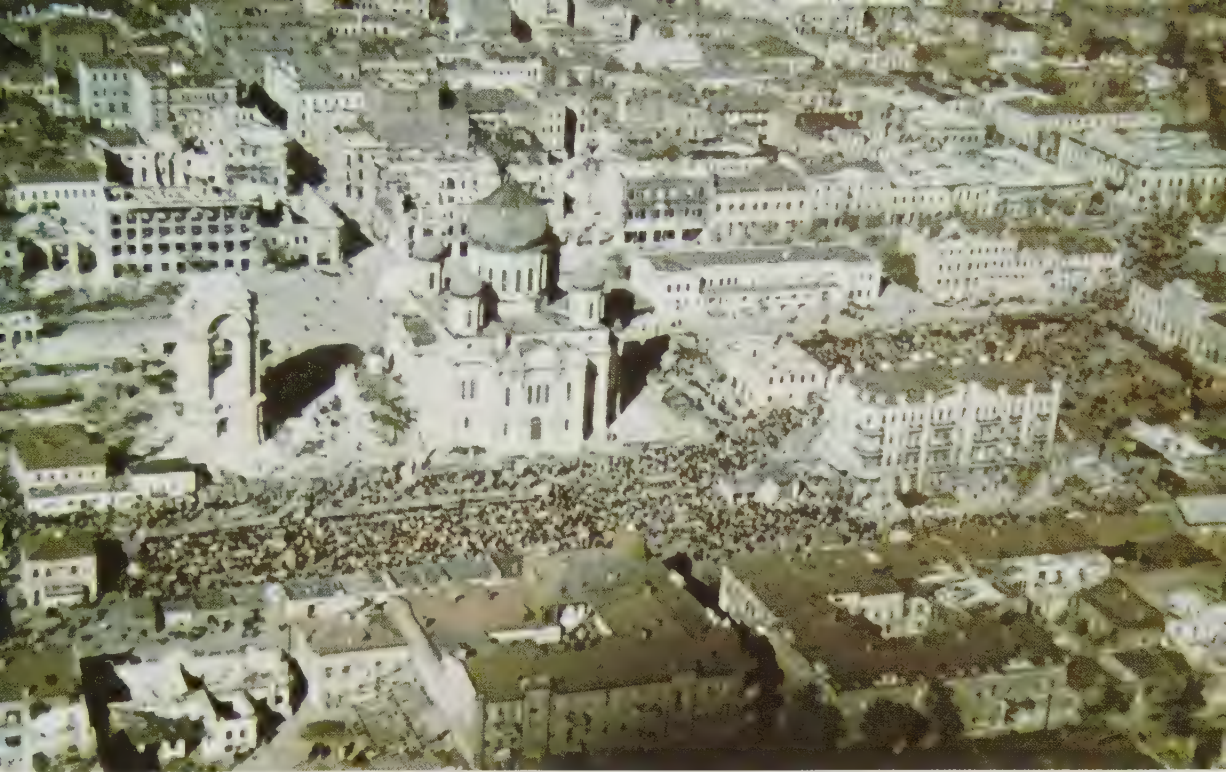




This photo shows the Lower Danube with its wide, wooded river valley near Konstantinovo. In the foreground Rasdorskaya. The summer of 1941 saw many German divisions fording the river driving towards the Crimean.







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Don't forget to salute behind front lines!
Caught by Asmus Remmer: It's thawing. A
village behind the front. Mired roads, saluting
Landser, recruited women. • The vignette of
Alfred Ott from Ordanivka shows the contrast of
summer.

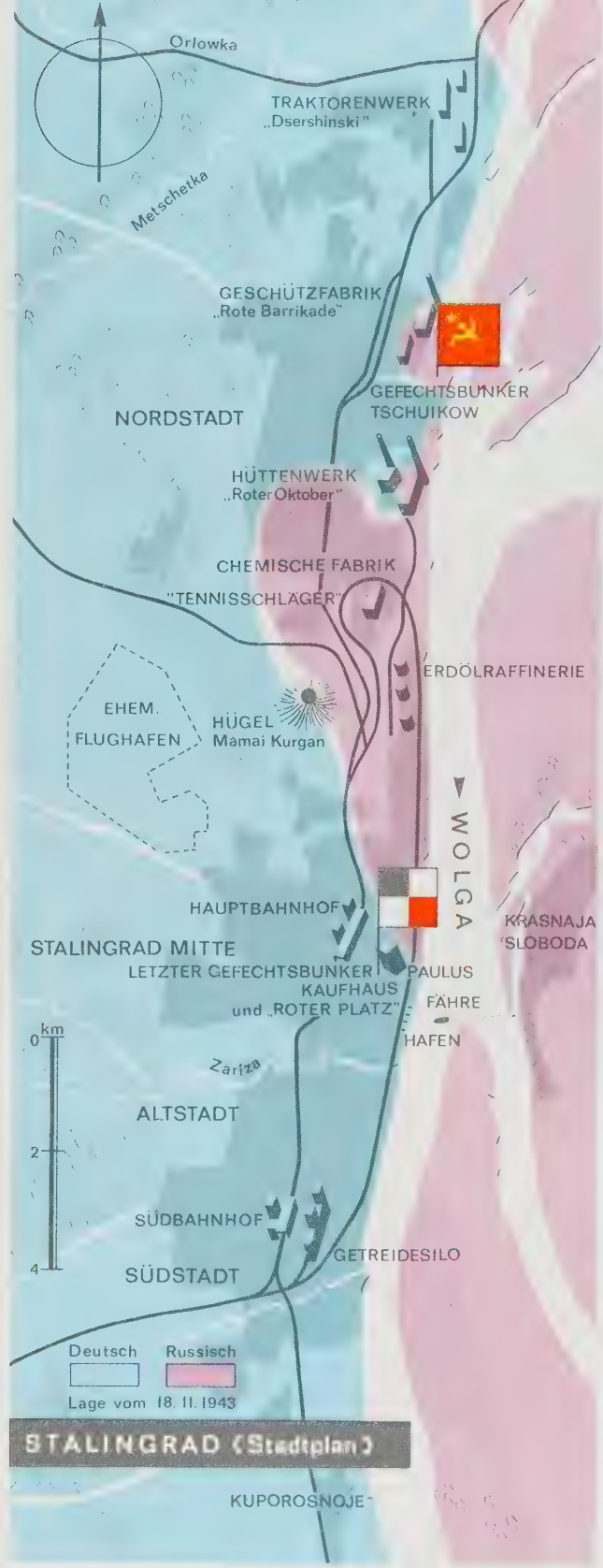








Dr. Ott snapped this photo during the days when the 6th Army forded the Don at Kalatsch and moved in the direction of Stalingrad: the Don near the delta of the Sea of Asov. Peaceful mood





When Alfred Ott took this picture, he saw the men crying from the cold: Italian soldiers from the warm south of Europe, in the merciless hell of a blizzard.

- This phot of the industrial surroundings of Krivoy Rog, taken by Günther Thiem, shows clearly that the burden of rebuilding rested on the shoulders of the Russian woman.

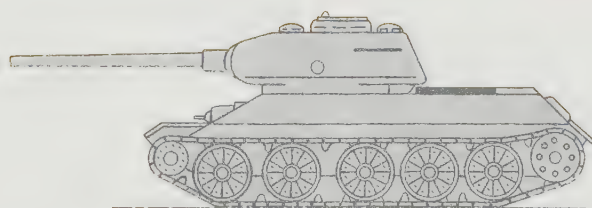


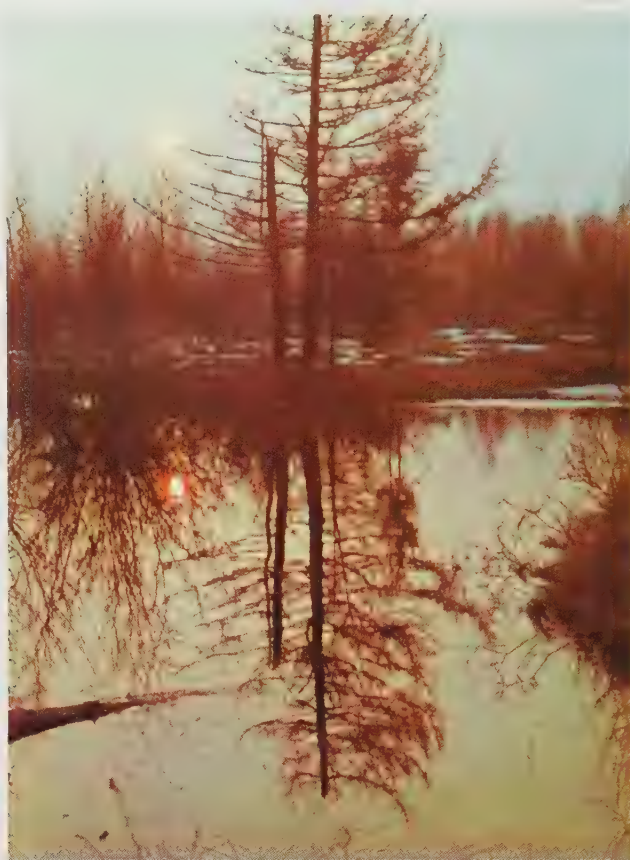


The 2nd Battery, Anti-aircraft Regiment 5 of Munich with their 88mm guns near Murmansk, at the Fischer peninsula. This photo was shot in the summer of 1941. Murmansk, backdoor to the Atlantic, was one object in the very first preparations for the war against Russia. Its harbor and railways received the American shipments which reinforced the Soviet resistance decisively. To prevent this, German Gebirgsjäger and the Finnish Corps fought their own special war. The Divisions of Army Group North operated south of Lake Ladoga.



T 34 1943





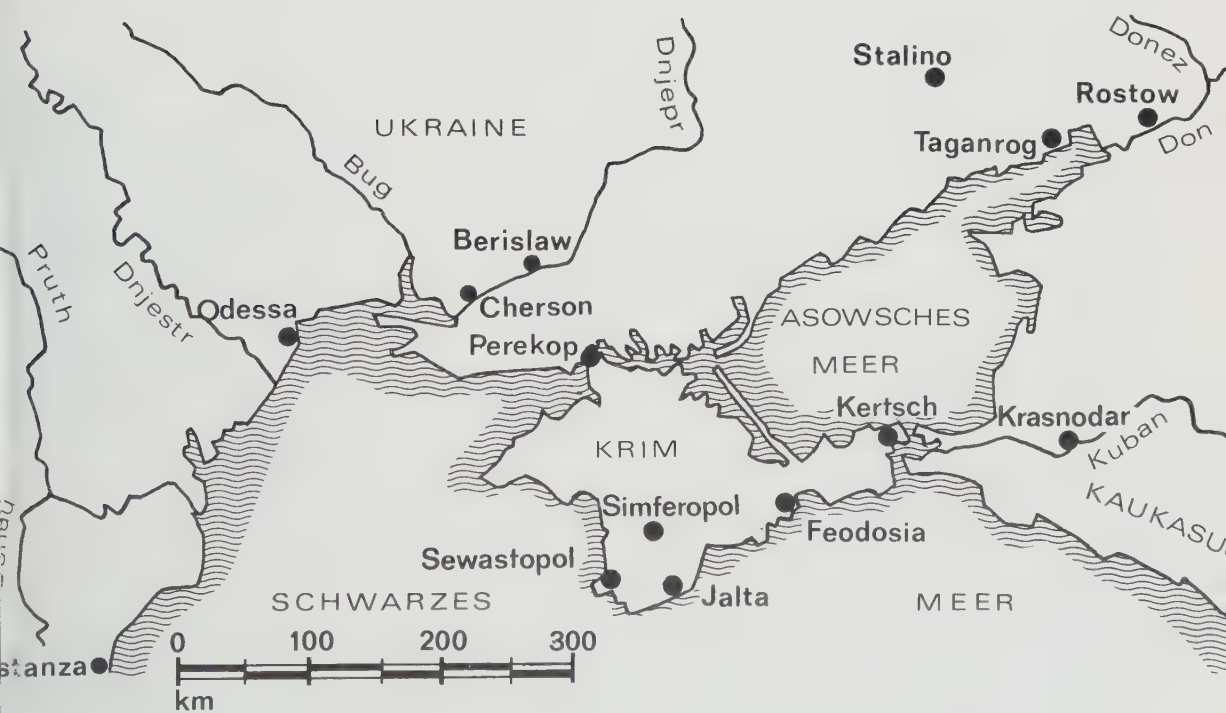
Characteristic scene of the woods on the Volkhov. ● German submarine in the Baltic Sea off Danzig.





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German Armies of Army Group South marching over the Pruth (Above), over Dneiper and Don.





III.

Storm on the Southern Wing

Crossing the great rivers in the direction of the Caucasus and Stalingrad

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Broad rivers flow through the vastness of southern Russia. Hitler's Blitzkrieg swept over Dnestr, Bug, Dnieper on schedule. On to the Crimea! Over the Mius! Increasing Russian defense at the end of 1941, stopped the advance of the German Southern Wing. The Lower Don became the watershed of victory. Rostov broke the German tempest. Hitler shifted the decision to 1942: "Operation Blue" earmarked for triumph in the south. Our photo shows the Lower Don with its wide, wooded river valley near Konstantinovka. In the foreground Rasdorskaya. The summer of 1942 saw many German Divisions fording the river, driving towards the Caucasus.



ew-Podolsk

**Into the Boats**

Rivers are not insurmountable objects. Imbued with the precision of a fine clockwork, even if the bridges were blown. The troops had instructive photos with marked enemy positions (Above) (E = Attention - enemy bunkers with casemats). • Divisions of the 11th Army cross the Dnestr. Well camouflaged infantry and engineers wait for their order: into the boats (Right). The inflatable rafts hold twelve men.





Over the Dnieper

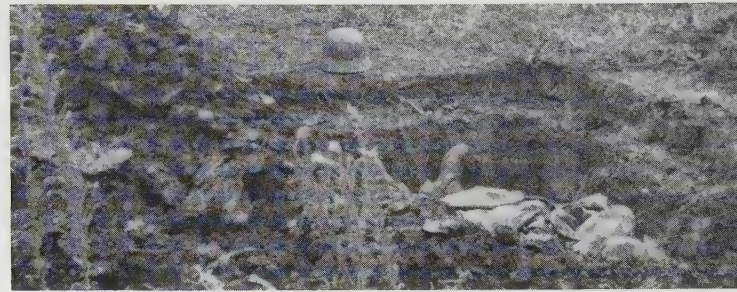
Almost three and a half Kilometers wide, the second largest river of Eastern Europe. German Grenadiers crossing on July 10-11 were not aware of the decisive role the river played in the outcome of the war. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 67-80).

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Retreating Red soldiers used the skeleton from a Cherson grammar school, as a warning salute to the advancing Germans. But the soldiers laughed and left him standing. • Forty-eight hours later the salute turned into reality. Advance unit Janus burying their dead. • An eighty-eight shell hit this Russian supply vehicle, and Walter Hackl titled his snapshot: "Dead and bread loaded" (Lower right).

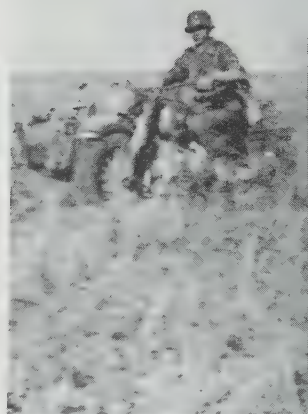




Fighting for Paradise

"Who owns the Crimea, controls the Black Sea and decides the politics of Turkey. Hitler's try to gain entry to the Crimea in summer 1941, followed the same motto. But it failed. German assault troops were tied down at the entrance to Paradise, at Perekop and the tank traps of the Tartar wall. The map shows the importance played by Turkey in Hitler's strategy of the "Big oil pincers" engulf the Caucasus and the Near East. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 241-252).





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Motorcycle Detachments to the Front

Hussars of the motorized Divisions liked the Southern Wing for its ideal battlefields. Sidecars marked with the "Jumping Horse", tactical emblem of the 24th Division, the battalion races into the steppe. Meets the enemy. "Get down." Attacks with machine gun and small arms. This photo was taken during the summer battles of 1942 on the way to the Don.



Inside, Outside

No soldier has a permanent quarter during any given war. He only has a temporary stay. A witness: the "Berliner Morgenpost" in the quarters of a Berlin Division (Below)

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Walter Hackl wrote on this picture of a Tartar woman: "These women were pretty and proud, sitting at the feet of any approaching Landser."

• Beautiful Alushta on the Crimea with Jayla mountains in the background, seen from the road to Simferopol (Lower right).







Strongest Fortress of the World

Like Moscow and Leningrad, Sevastopol withstood the German onslaught in fall and winter of 1941. (Left) The heights around the historic fortress were loaded with fortifications. ● Marines held the harbour. ● German railroad guns with giant 80-cm. shells shattered the strongest casemats. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 248-268).

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Sevastopol Taken

Early summer 1942, Manstein's 11th Army took the fortress by storm. For five days the fire of 1,300 guns devastated fortifications and outposts. Army Artillery destroyed the underground steel cupolas of the 30.5-cm. batteries (Top right). • The important heights of Sapun were taken by Grenadiers of the 170th I.D., with the support of Nebelwerfer. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 408-419).



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Above and Below the Ground

While Red troops fought in the battered positions, weapons and ammunition production kept going in subterranean galleys to the very last moment (Above). ● Center of command, and council of war, nerve centers of the coastal Army, were located in underground casemates of the harbor (Left to right): J. Khuchnov, J. Petrov, and M. Kuznetsov. ● Sevastopol fell into German hands on July 1st. Pockets of resistance continued until July 9th (Right) Romanian Artillery rolls into the city.



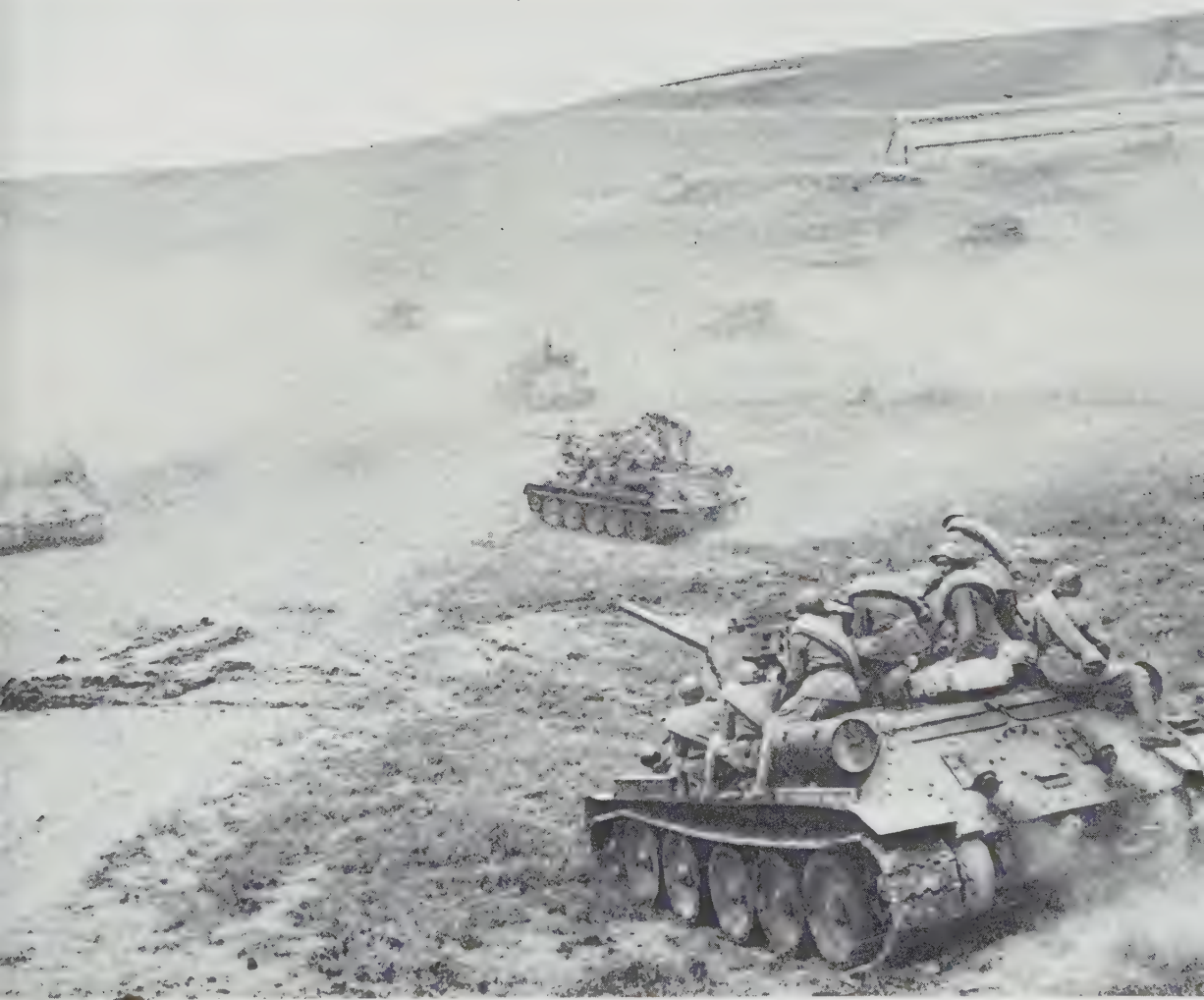


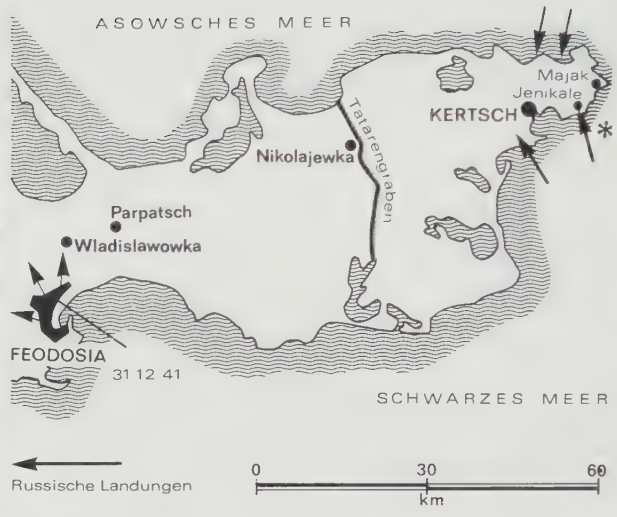
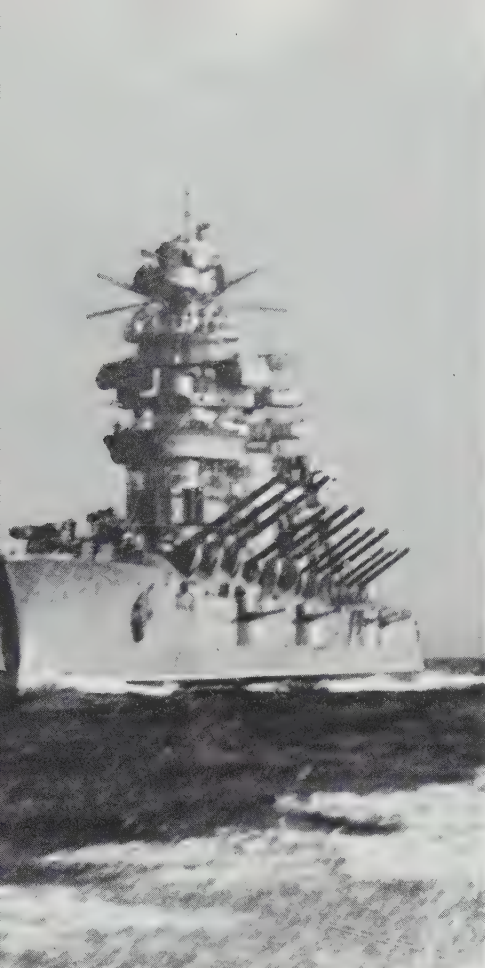
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Drama at Feodosia

November 3, 1941 marked the fall of Feodosia, eastern part of the Crimea. (Above) • But a landing of powerful Soviet Armed Forces surprised the Germans at Kertch and the rear of the peninsula at Feodosia (Right). • Graf Sponeck, (photo from 1941, with Major Zürn) Commanding General of the 42nd Corps took the weak 46th I.D. and evacuated the peninsula of Kertsch. For this he was sentenced to death, then pardoned, and ultimately in 1944 he was executed by firing squad. The 105th Infantry Regiment of the 72nd I.D. stormed Feodosia again on January 18, 1942. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 252-268).





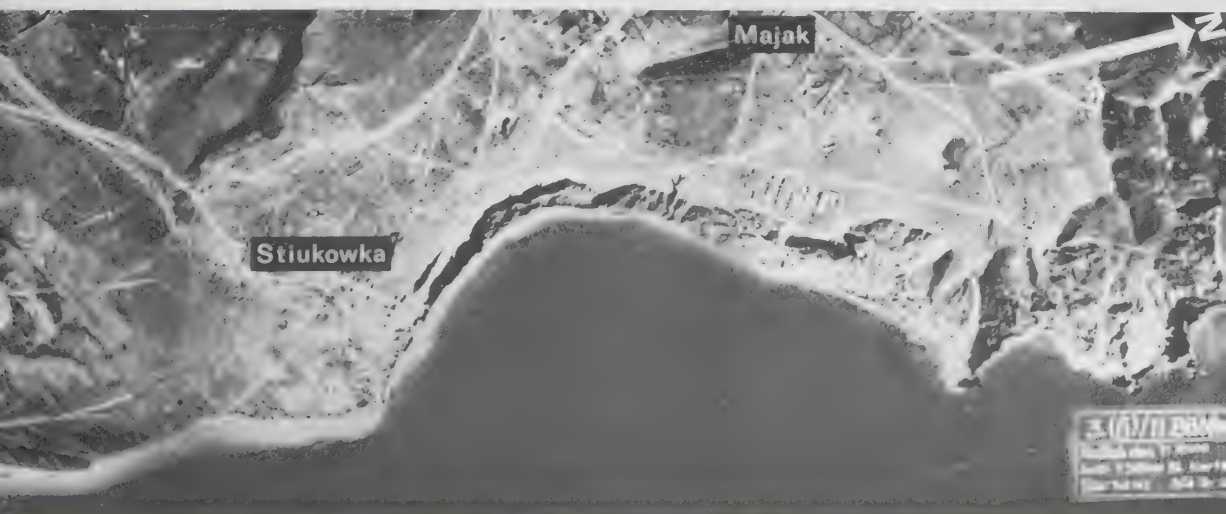
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The Bloody Coast

The peninsula of Kertch held a key-point of German strategy: 1941/1942-springboard to the Caucasus; 1943-backbone of the Kuban bridgehead. (left) Battleship "Sevastopol." Supported by naval forces, Soviet landing troops tried again and again to gain a foothold.







"What you obliterate now, is no obstacle later on."

Hitler explains to General von Salmuth. Visit by the Führer at the Headquarters of Army Group South near Poltava, June 1, 1942. The military heads of the Southern Wing meet in front of the situation map. Favorable development south of Kharkov compels Hitler to change the timetable of "Operation Blue." (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 400-408). • (Left to right) General Schmundt, *Generaloberst* von Weichs; Hitler talking to General von Salmuth; in front of the map: General von Sodenstern, General von Mackensen, *Generaloberst* von Kleist; (half way covered) *Feldmarschall* Keitel conversing with General Paulus; *Generaloberst* of the Air Force Löhr.

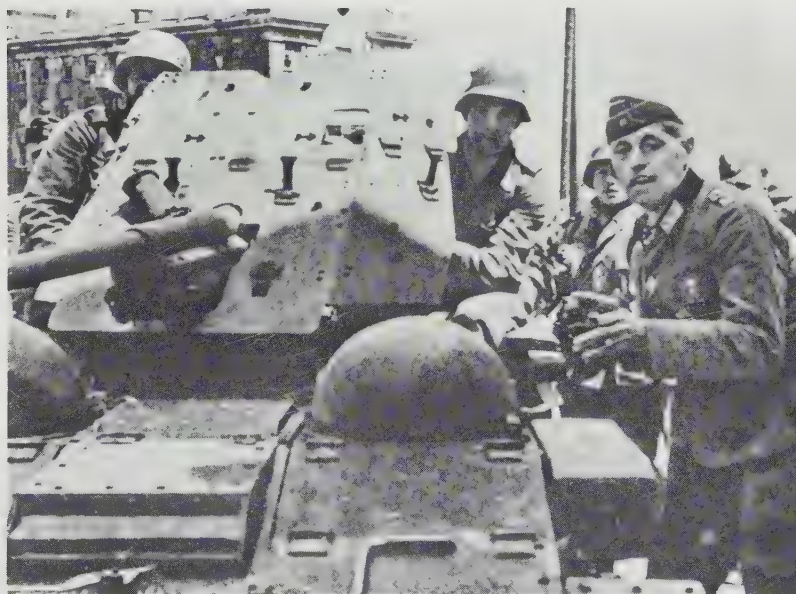
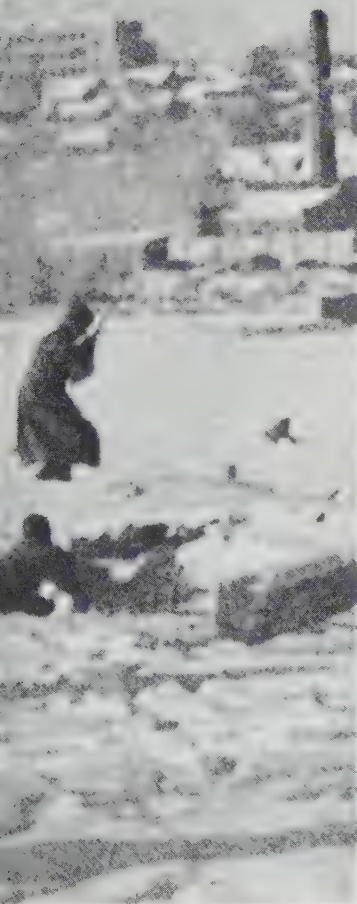


Storming Rostov

Rostov was blitzed by units of Panzer Group Kleist on November 21, 1941. It took the Russians only one week to take the doorway to the Caucasus back (Left), and throw the Germans out. Eight months later, July 25, 1942 the Germans are back again. *Oberst* Reinhardt with 421st Infantry Regiment during the street-fighting.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 268-272).

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The White "K"

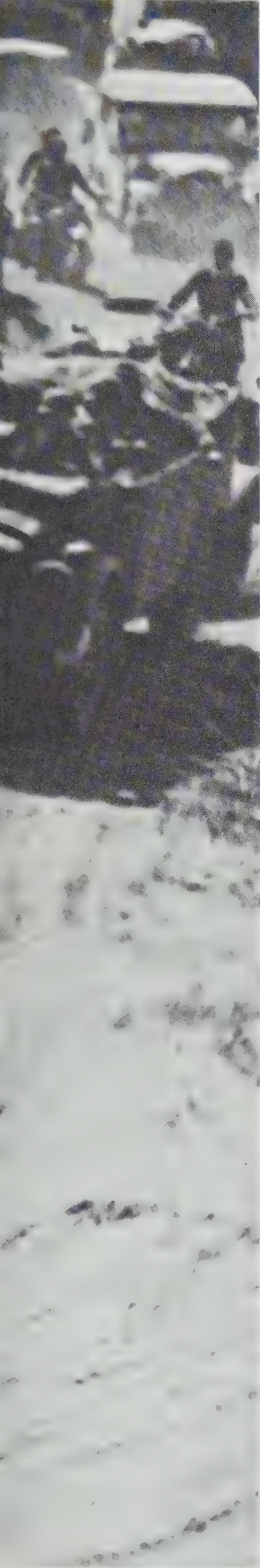
Taking revenge on July 25, 1942, for November 28, 1941, the 1st Panzer Army, the old Panzer Group Kleist, snatched the city again. Soviet Artillery tried without success to smash the jump-off positions of the German Panzers. • Combat engineers mounted on Panzers advance to the city center (Right). • Pockets of resistance in the ruins are mopped up by Panzer-grenadiers (Above).

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To the south . . .

Passage to the Caucasus is forced wide open.
Crossings over the Lower Don are gained.
Divisions of Army Group A and B storm to the
south, and east to the Volga.

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Over the Chir, Over the Kshen

Are the Russians surrounded? The march on Stalin-grad begins. First goal: Voronezh. Gun crew member 1 shoulders his machine gun again. • Platoon leader points out the direction. • Grenadiere, engineers and motorcycle riflemen attack. • In the center of it General Kempf, 48th Panzer Corps, in his command vehicle bearing the insignia of the Corps.



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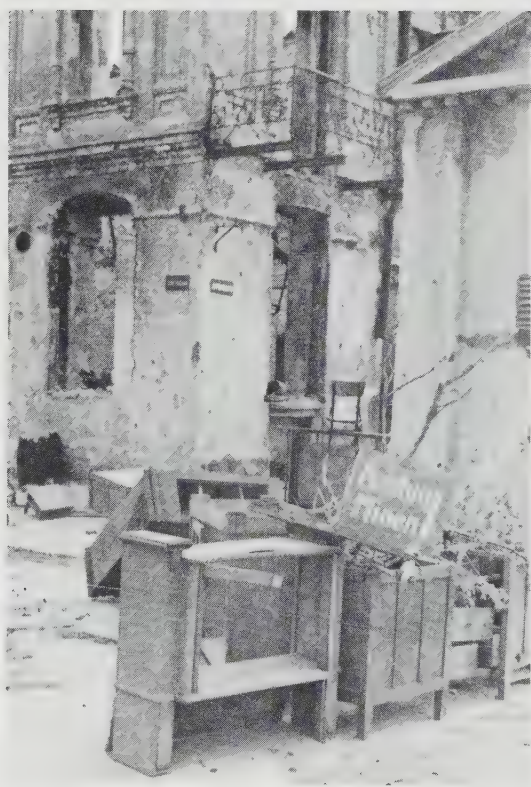
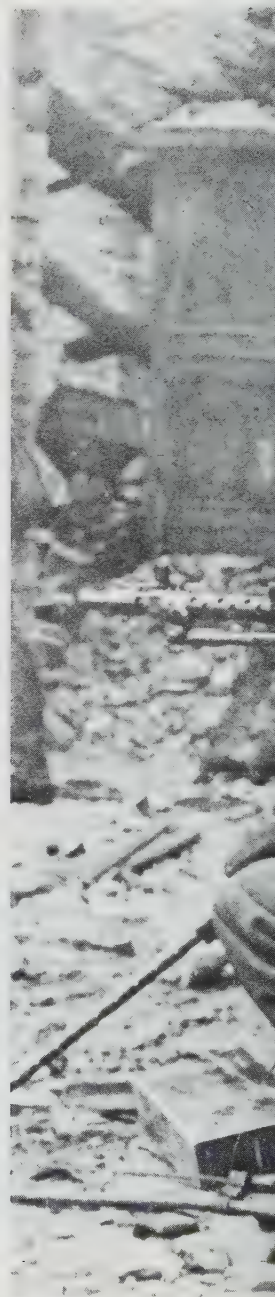
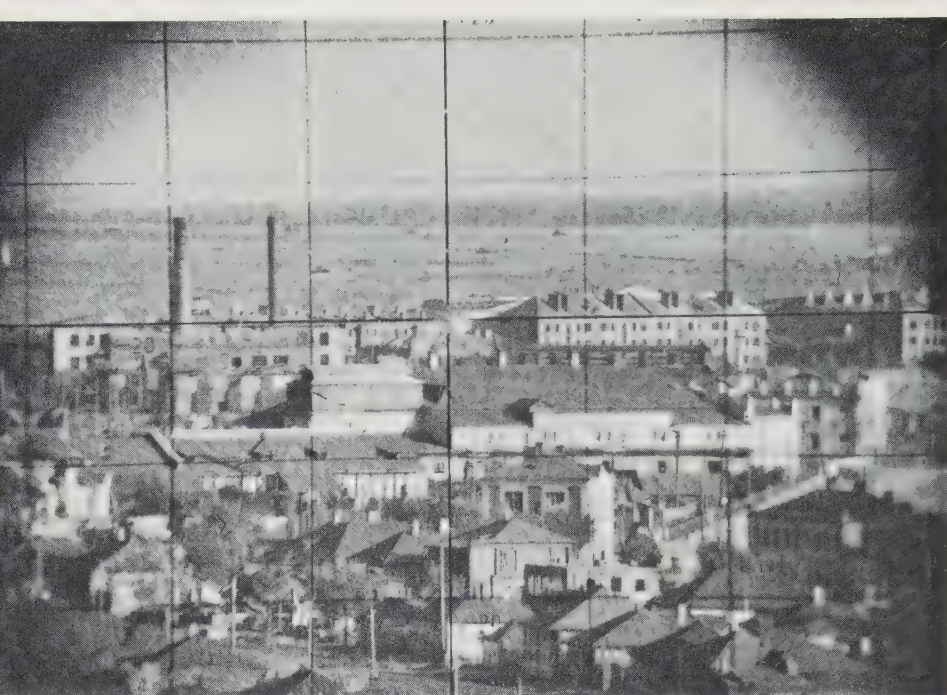




Rollbahn (Highway) 17 to Voronezh

July 28, 1942. Hoth's 4th Panzer Army encounters Soviet opposition in front of Voronezh. The Russian Artillery lays down a curtain of fire. "Take cover"! Horses shy. The battle rolls. • Highway 17 is bordered by graves.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 420-434).



The Fateful City

Voronezh seen through the periscope (Left); an interesting photo taken by Walter Seelbach in an observation post of Heavy Artillery Detachment 635. • City on the Don traffic junction and armament center became the pivot point of the summer offensive. After heavy losses, Grenadiers of the 16th I.D. (mot.), and the 3rd (mot.) were able to take the western part of the city.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 430-433).





Trench Warfare in Voronezh

Every meter of ground in Voronezh has to be fought for. Out of shell crates, trenches and earthen bunkers, like the great materiel battles of the first world war. Watching the opponent through a trench periscope beside the machine gun position. • Lifting the head too high is dangerous; there are Soviet snipers like V. Kozlov, just being decorated by his Political commissar for his 30th kill.

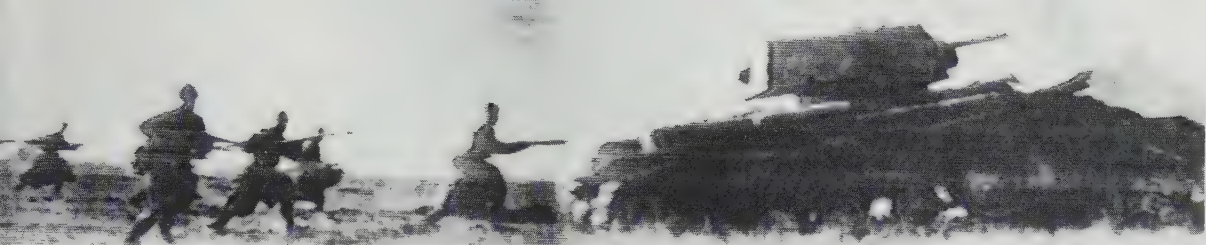




Keep Going!

Again and again, somebody drops. But you have to keep moving, push on. Orel stays behind. Kursk and Kharkov, too. Voronezh. Rostov. Over the Don: to the east and south, through steppes and fields of corn.







IV. Stalingrad “Every Soldier a Fortress”

The drama of Stalingrad has dawned. Nobody anticipated it, because the city was hardly considered in the plans of the German Supreme Command. Center of armament, and a harbor on the Volga, elimination and being brought under a “Force of Arms” was the foreseen fate of the city. The simple security action turned into a crippling defeat, and was the result of underestimating the adversary. Soldiers of the 62nd Soviet Army swore to General Zhukov, Stalingrad defender: “Every soldier a fortress” — and they kept their oath.



K-time: 5 O'clock

minutes to go. Light anti-tank gun ready to give coverage. The company leader already on top of the ditch. • Now it's time! • Someone in the 3rd platoon keels over: Medics!! • They are there, helping. If the man had been one step closer, there would have been nothing left to help.



Kharkov

More than twenty German Divisions took part in the four battles for Kharkov. At least one million of them set foot into the fourth largest city of the Soviet Union. Pyramids of signposts guided them. • They admired the monuments and buildings of Red Square. • Trains and canals fulfilled important necessities in the economic structure of the country. Magnificent buildings stood beside hovels and beautiful churches.







Rossosch Falls

Anyone who marched with the troops of the 6th Army south of Woronesch, remembers Windmill Hill and the dusty highways on the passage to the Don. • Second part of "Operation Blue" started July 6th with a rapid advance into the bend of the Don to encircle the Russians (Right); Windmill Hill appears again in the background.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 433-435).

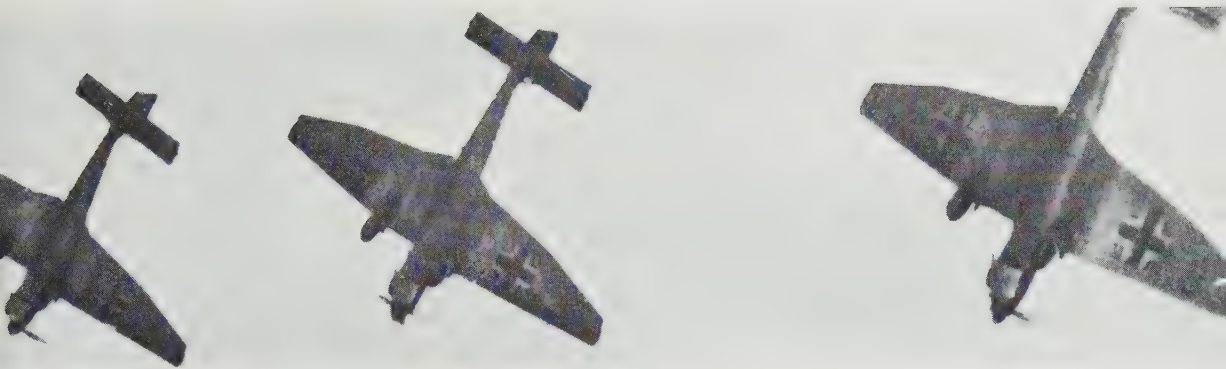






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Over the Chir to the Don

General Paulus outmaneuvered the Soviet forces in front of the Don. His Panzer Divisions gain passage over the Chir (Left). • The Russians are badly hit by Stukas of 8th Air Force Corps. • July 26, and German advance units are on the river within the wide Don bend.

(Operation Barbarossa, pages 479-482).







The Steppe of the Don

Two Panzer Corps spearhead the 6th Army. Infantry, horse-drawn artillery and equipment behind them. Objective: Kalatsch on the Don.

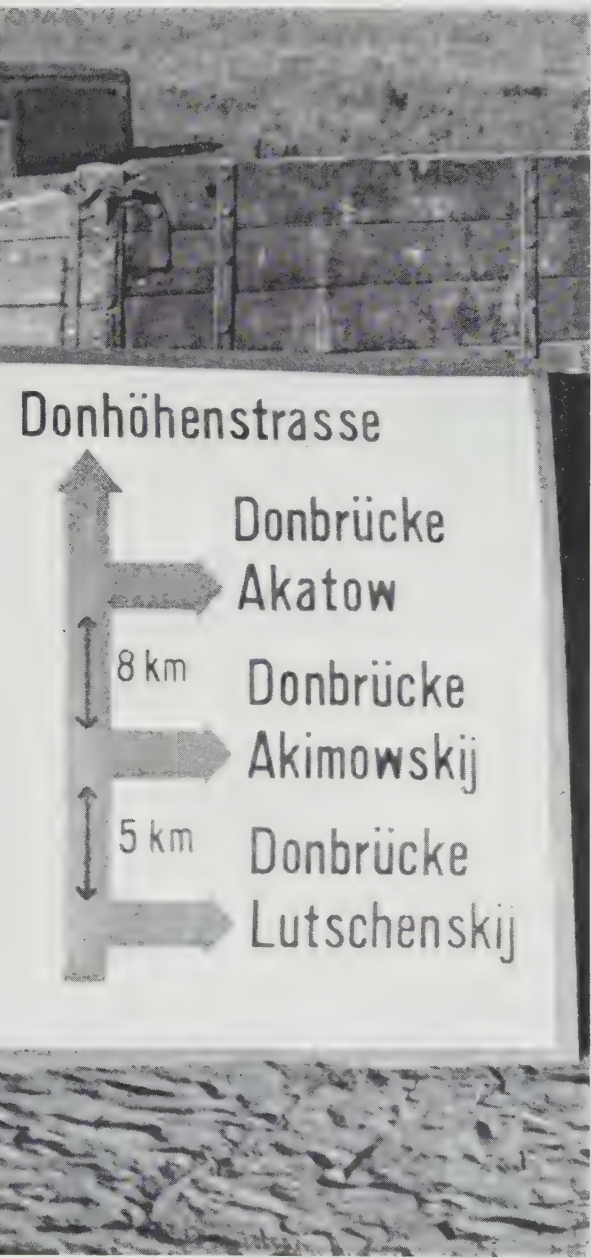
(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 477-479).

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The Bridges Over the Don

The technical machinery of the bridge-building combat engineers worked excellently. Colorful signposts of the Don heights were famous. • Attacked 67 times in one night by Russian planes, the Luchensky bridge led into the bridge-head of the 11th Corps (Lower Right).







Nach
Stalingrad!
13 Km.

Breakthrough at Gavrilovka

Abganerowo on the outer defense ring of Stalingrad was reached on August 19, 1942 by the 4th Panzer Army. (Below) • Grenadiers of the 29th I.D. storm positions of the 64th Soviet Army (Right). • Then it stops. Hoth gambles on a bold regrouping, and eleven days later, tears into the inner defenses from the south-west. Still 13 Kilometers to Stalingrad.

(Operation Barbarossa, pages 486-493).



Durchbruch bei Gawrilowka am 30.8.1942 *







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The Thrust Into the City

"A plan prepared in an Army tent thousands of miles away, decides victory" is an old Chinese proverb, often cited by Mao Tse-Tung. (Left) Battle Command post, 6th Army in front of Stalingrad. On the map table General Paulus, bent towards him General Rodenburg, Commander of the 76th I.D.; on the left *Oberstleutnant* Elchlepp the Ia. • German armored forces break into the northern part of the city on September 9th • On September 14, the 71th I.D. is already fighting in the center of town. • The focal point of the fighting is the Grain Elevator, which is so very close for the taking. • An arm shield, showing this elevator, was designed by General Paulus, to be worn by all soldiers of the 6th Army after the victory.





Combat in the City

The Photos on the three following pages are from the estate of *Generalfeldmarschall* Paulus, portraying the merciless fighting against constantly increasing resistance of the 62nd Soviet Army. • Stalingrad, the fiery maelstrom in which the warriors were born. • October arrives. A machine gun goes into position. The tripod for the heavy machine gun is carried by the rifleman on the right.





Into the Town of "Barrikady"
"We'll do it this way: First platoon
left, second right." • Fast sprint over
open ground.





The Arms Plant

Saxons and Hessians of the 14th Panzer Division and the 389th I.D. force their way through the assembly halls of the arms manufacturing plant "Red Barricade."

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 500-505).





The Dying City

Burned, smashed, windowless, enshrouded by gloomy clouds of smoke, that's the way a Soviet reporter sees Stalingrad on the steep western shore of the Volga. • Trying to leave the city under artillery fire a few women with their last belongings hurry through the desolated streets. • Ravines, ditches and caves are the last resorts for the civilian population.



08/209



Winter Arrives in Stalingrad

And the fighting still rages in the city. Soviet troops protect every meter of ground with fanatic obstinacy. "Giving up the city would destroy the moral of our people. Either we hold Stalingrad, or die here." Sworn by General Zhukov to Nikita Khrushchev and General Yeremenko September 12, 1941.



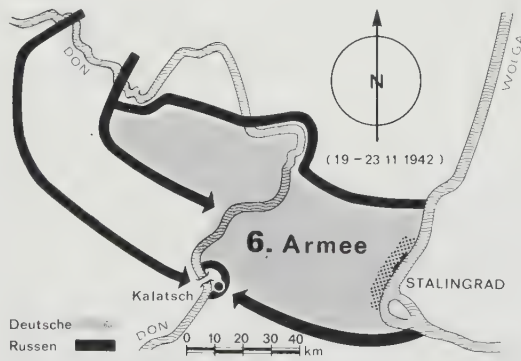






Historical Documents of the Last Act

On November 19, 1941, the 6th Army assembled to attack the last strongholds on the Volga. 4 Soviet Armies and 1 Tank Corps pierced the Romanian positions north-west and south of Stalingrad, and raced to close the pincers at Kalatch. The 6th Army is encircled. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 506-516).





23. 12.



24. 12.

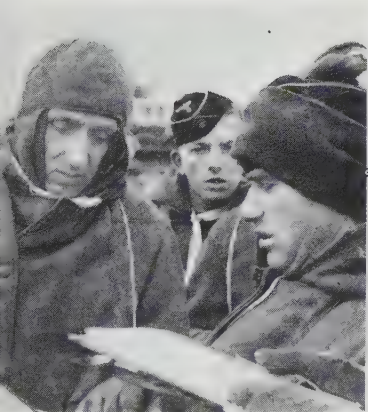
214/215



Relief Attack

Generaloberst Hoth is ordered to relieve 6th Army. Ahead of him are 100 Kilometers. On December 12 it starts: directives for the assault are given to the 11th Panzer Regiment • December 14, the Regiment crossed the Aksai river. Long-barrelled Panzer IV's stand on the other shore. • Hoth's spearheads are 50 Kilometers from Stalingrad on December 22 and 23; Regimental Commanders and General Kirchner (with forage cap) and Raus discuss battle reports. The 8th Italian Army is overrun. • To prevent a new catastrophe on the Chir, Hoth has to divert his strong armored forces. The Germans in Stalingrad can only wait in their snow caves.

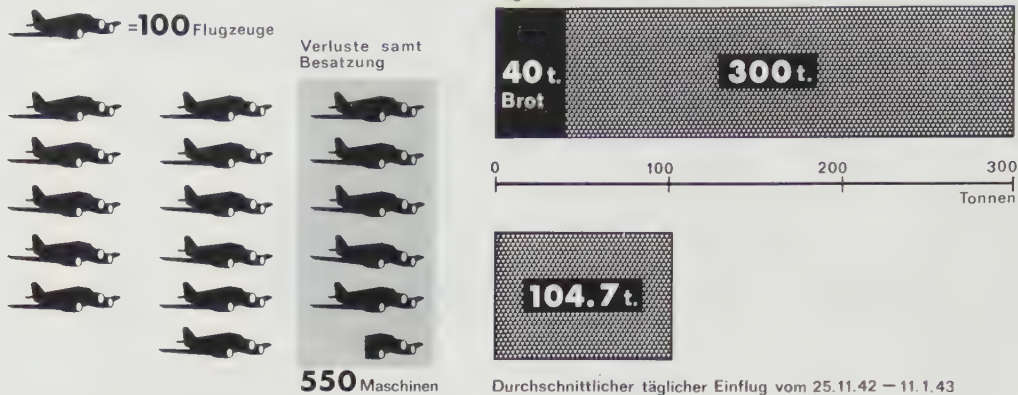
12. 12.



22. 12.



14. 12



Winter - A Stronger Opponent

Supplying an Army under Siberian weather conditions proved to be impossible. Luftflotte 4 was beaten by this weather. Goods flown into the city never filled the mess kits enough to retain the fighting strength of the troops; not enough fuel to try a break-out. One third of the planes were lost. • Time was on the Soviets side. Stubbornly defending the ruins, and regaining more and more strong points for their snipers; this old factory ruin for example.







Mysterious Caves

The Russians received their supplies and replacements over the frozen ice of the Volga. If the ice was broken the provisions came in boats and on floats. • Out of reach of the German Artillery the steep western shore, "secret weapon" of the defenders, was the location for Staffs, hospitals, ammunition dumps and collecting points.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, page 503).





Dynamos of Resistance

(Left) Nikita Khrushchev, General Chuyanov and General Yermenko.
(Below left to right) General Zhukov and General Gurkov.







The End

The wounded froze to death, the corpses grew stiff. • Survivors surrendered. Straw boots made by the men were taken away to feed the Russian horses.



(From left) General Lattmann, 14th Pz. Div. • General Sanne, 100th I.D. • General Dr. Korfes, 295th I.D. • General v. Seydlitz-Kurzbach, 2th A.K. • General Magnus, 389th I.D. • General Rodenburg, 76th I.D. • General Leyser, 29th I.D. (mot) • General Pfeffer, 4th A.K. • General Vassol, Arko 153 • General von Lenski, 24th Pz. Div. • Generaloberst Strecker, 11th A.K. Page 216/217 continued: During the night of February 2, Generaloberst Strecker sits in the Command Post of the Battle Group Oberstleutnant Julius Müller. As morning dawns, Strecker says: "I'll have to go now." Müller understands: "I will do my duty." Fighting stops in the Northern cauldron at daylight. At 8:40 a.m. Strecker wires to *Führerhauptquartier*: "The six divisions of the 11th Army Corps fulfilled their duty." Out of ruins and ditches, hollow-eyed, starving men fall into grey columns, and are led into the steppe. Seemingly endless echelons. How many? (Operation Barbarossa, page 548).






222/223



STÄRKE DER VERBÜNDETEN ARMEEEN

 = 6 000 Mann

18.12.1942

Verpflegungsstärke der
im Kessel befindlichen
deutschen und verbün-
deten Truppen



230 300 Mann

Bis zum 24.1.1943

werden ausgeflogen
(Verwundete und Spe-
zialisten) 42 000

Bis zum 29.1.1943

gefangen * 16 800



171 500 Mann

31.1.1943 – 3.2.1943

* 91 000
gehen in Gefangenschaft
80 500

Tote und Verwundete
bleiben auf dem
Schlachtfeld



Gefangene



107 800 Mann

Heimkehrer



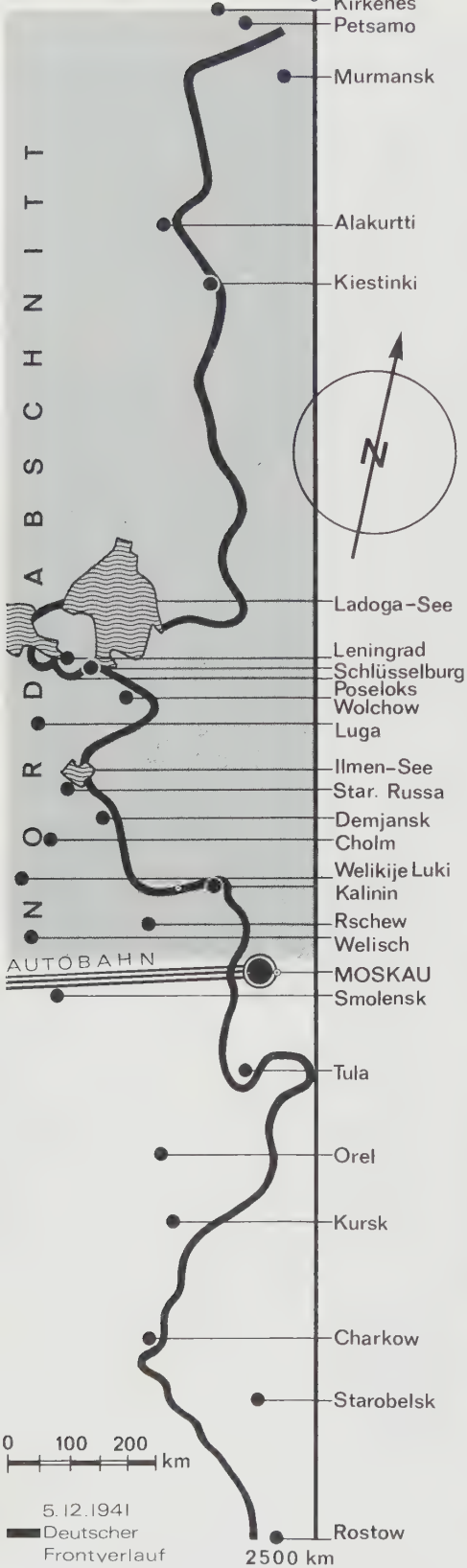
6 000 Mann

* Sowjetische Angaben





General Rodimzev, head of the Stalingrad Guard announces the destruction of the 6th German Army in the "Red Square." What was left of the 6th Army lay as scrap in the streets of the dead city. • Finnish Regiment "Turoma", famous for its fighting ability, marches along the mountain road in the vicinity of Kiestinki.



V. Battles on the Northern Wing Between the Arctic Ocean and Lake Seliger





War at the Edge of the World

Machine gun nest built from prehistoric rocks. The lifeless Tundra was the battleground of 139th Gebirgsjäger Regiment; stage for snipers and hand grenade duels. • Combatants lived in caves erected from stones, mosses and sods. • To supply the Arctic front Organization Todt had to build roads first.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 364-385).



16,5 Mill. t. =  2660



Uniformtuche

90 Mill. Arden



Soldatenbesatz

11 Mill. Mann



Jeeps

50 000



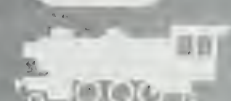
Maschinengewehre

135 000



Panzerfahrzeuge

13 000



Lokomotiven

1 045



Güterwagen

7 164



LKW

427 284



Kipp u. Tankfahrzeuge

1 000

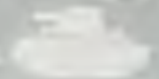
Versenkt 1,5 Mill.t. = 77

Deutschland ging in den
Deklaration mit:



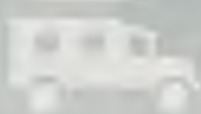
Flugzeuge

1 830



Panzer

3 560



motor. Fahrzeuge
aller Art

600 000

Im 1. Kriegsjahr lieferten
die Alliierten über
Murmansk - Archangelsk:



Flugzeuge

3 052



Panzer

4 048



motor. Fahrzeuge
aller Art

520 000

In der Schlacht um Kiew
Herbst 1941 verloren die
Russen:



Panzer

900



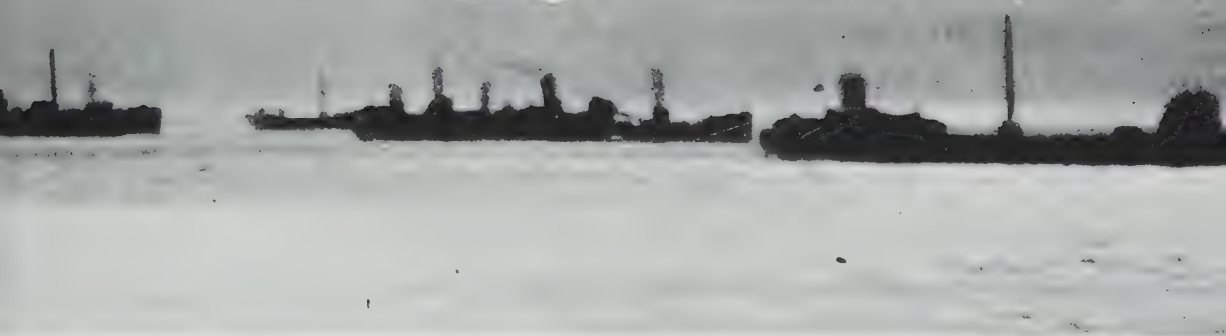
Kraftfahrzeuge

15 000



Geschütze

3 000



American relief shipments almost equalized Soviet losses of materiel.

From 1941 to 1945, American convoys delivered war materiel through the North Atlantic, to Murmansk and Archangelsk, value — 39 billion Deutschmarks. 14,700 planes, 7,000 tanks, 375,000 vehicles. On many Russian front line sectors, starting in 1942, 30% of Soviet transportation muscle was provided by American vehicles.

Guards at the Backdoor

Red Fleet submarines and minesweepers guarded Murmansk, protecting convoys from the West against German U-boats. (Right) Soviet sub leaving its base to collect a convoy bound for Murmansk. • (Below) Commander Nikolas Lunin (three medals) and crew after their attack on the German battleship "Tirpitz" in spring 1942. • (Left) Ships of the Lend-Lease fleet, which transported American war materiel. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 382-383).



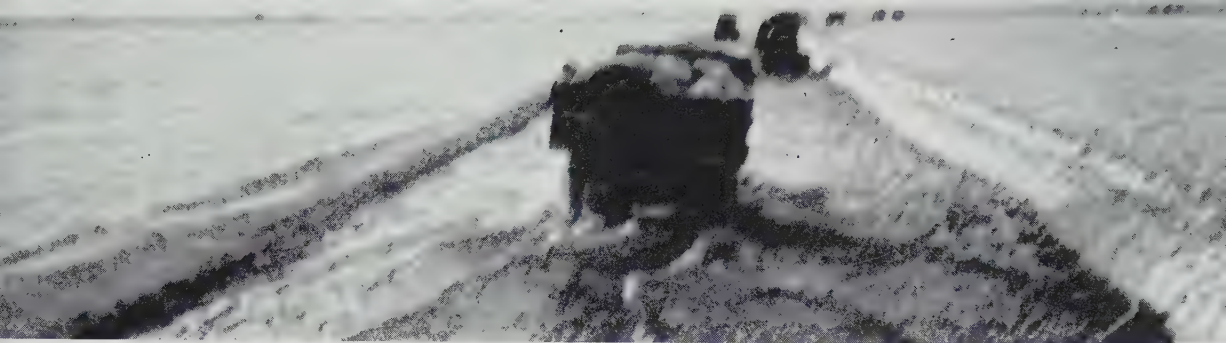




Tägliche Brotration 1941/42

		1500 g	Normalbrot
LENINGRAD			
Arbeiter	250 g		
Angestellte	125 g		
Familienangehörige			
DEUTSCHLAND			
Erwachsene	325 g		
Jugendliche	375 g		
Kinder	245 g		

Every day 10,000 tons of supplies had to be flown into West-Berlin, during the "Airlift Crisis" of 1948/49, for the two and a half million inhabitants. Leningrad's population of more than two million received no more than 86 tons daily. This was less than 1/10 of Berlin's rations.



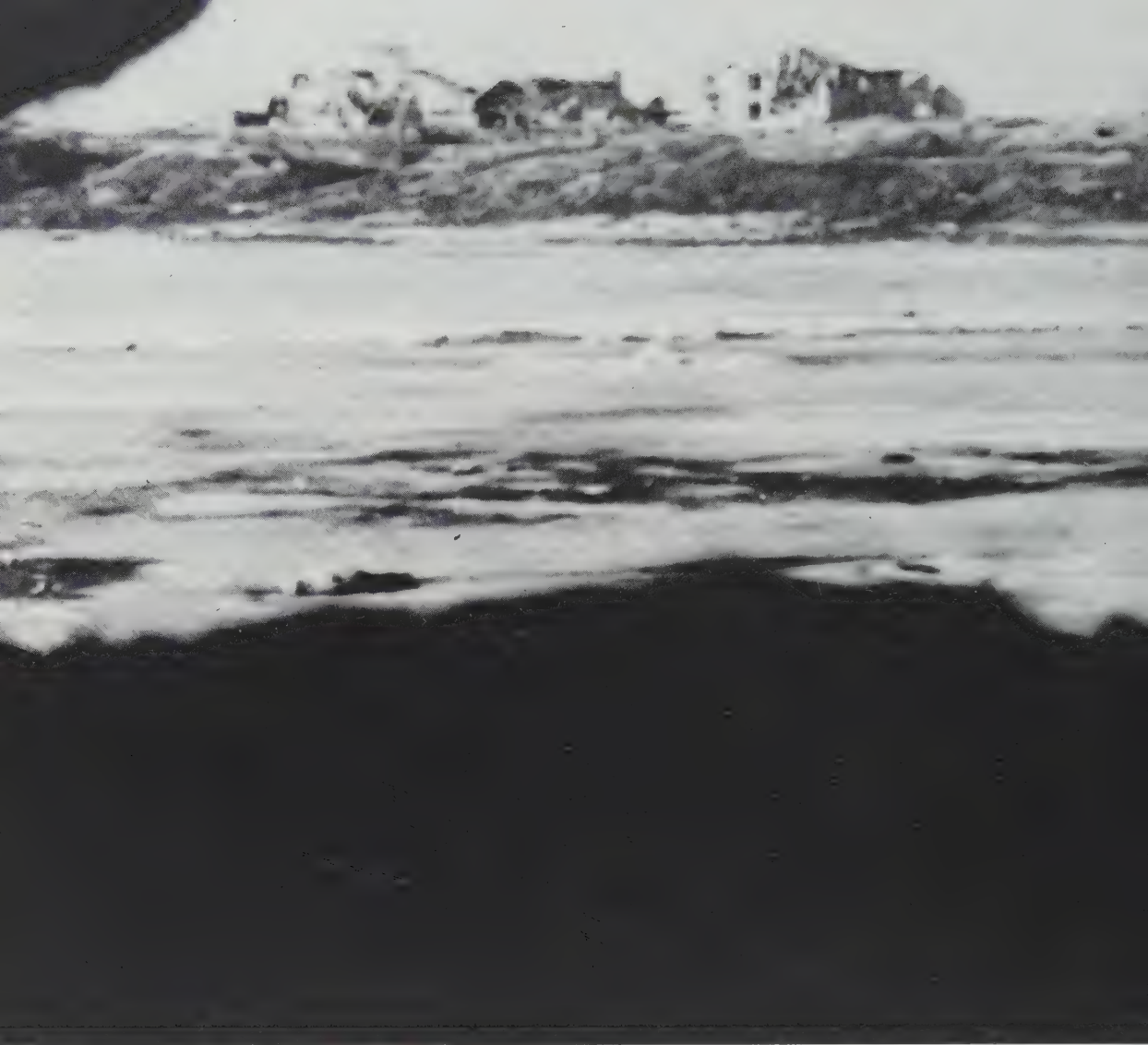
Two and a Half Slices of Bread Daily.

Frozen Lake Ladoga was the only connection to the outside world from Leningrad (Above). The dangerous ice road was christened "Road of Life" by the Russians, passable only at night. Hunger brutalized the city. People collapsed in the streets and died (Left). • Dead bodies were collected for burial in mass graves of the Volkhov cemetery.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 222-240), and (*Scorched Earth*, pages 183-191).

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Porogi Lays Across the River

At this point, the frozen Neva is 250 meters wide. Not really a lot when the Russians stormed over the bank and the ice shouting "Urrae." Private Hans Dornhofer took this rare shot in spring of 1943 from the dug-out of an observation post of the 100th Gebirgsjäger Regiment. Corpses of fallen Russians are still there from the last attack. • The men of the 170th I.D. built their billets with great skill, in the vicinity of Pulkovo. First entrance - company office; second - quarters and the third, into the kitchen.





Sebastian Gordillo Naro

Manuel Sanchez Calderon

Luis Torres

Manuel Lopez Cabaco



The Outskirts of Leningrad

The Neva-front — Schlüsselburg-Gorodok-Dubrovka —along, restless, highly hazardous section. Ceaseless counter attacks to wipe out penetrations of the Soviets (Top left). • Very lights demand artillery support. Volunteers of the Spanish “Blue Division”, suffered harsh losses. Here they bury their dead in front of Leningrad in the spring of 1943.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 349, and *Scorched Earth*, pages 191-222).



The Volkhov

Dead woods and smashed positions. • Fortified islands in the swamp could only be supplied by rubber boats. • The gloomy front in the primeval landscape of the Volkhov. It was one of the bloodiest battlefields on the Eastern Front, and both sides sustained very heavy losses. Close combat and hand grenades kept the enemy in check both day and night.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 361-363 and *Scorched Earth*, pages 205-222).

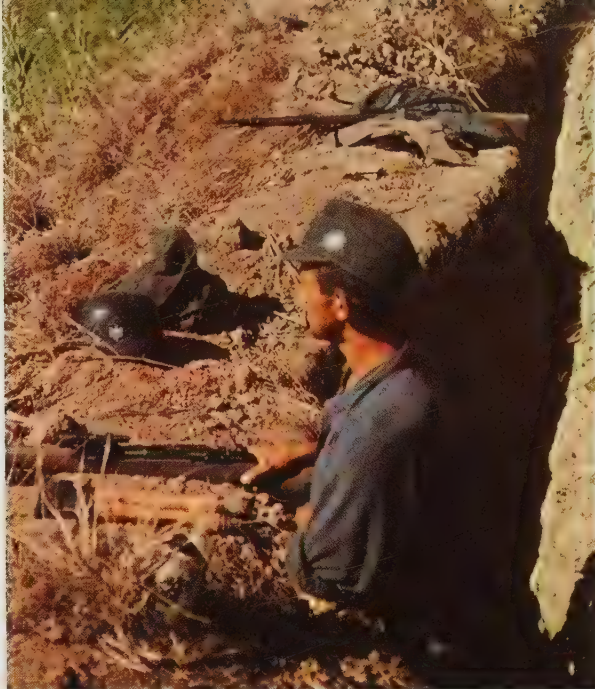




52-cm. mortar "Berta" saw action at Leningrad; French booty. The shell was 1.86 meters high and weighed 3,630 lbs. Range: 17.5 Kilometers. A soldier could fit easily into the barrel.

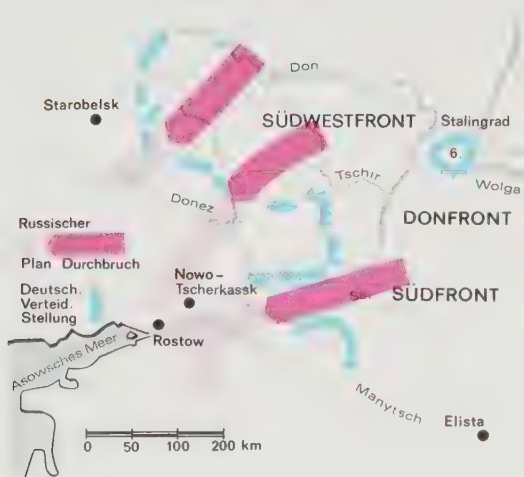
The Front: Everywhere

The Second World War obliterated borders between frontline and homeland. Bombing attacks turned the hinterland into war regions. (Right) German Gebirgsjäger on the slopes of a Kuban tributary 1943. • Burning bomber after attack on a German air base.





A unique document is this color photo made by Karl Knödler, showing the evacuation of the Kuban bridgehead in the Fall of 1943. 200,000 soldiers, roughly 70,000 horses and 40,000 vehicles took passage through the strait of Kerch to the Crimea.





Scenes of the Theaters of War

Kharkov's monumental buildings presented an unending temptation for the soldiers to take snapshots (Above). • Rare photo of the traffic jam on the eastern shore of the Lower Bug; road of retreat, March 1944, for the 8th Army.



North of Lake Ilmen, and in front of Leningrad, the Spanish **Blue Division** erected its own monument of bravery. Here the 1st Battalion of the 269th I.D.
(*Operation Barbarossa* pages 150, 163, 289, 307, 326, 349 and *Scorched Earth*, pages 220-222).

They Marched at Our Side

The ideological tainted war breaks loose at the front. Vlasov threw in his lot for Germany against Stalin. Russian Cossack squadrons rode in field-grey, wearing the emblem of their country on their sleeves (Below). • Horthy's 2nd Hungarian Army fought on the Don (Upper right). • Vlasov Cossacks being trained as parts of the Wehrmacht (Center below). • Russian local volunteers wore an armband: "Working for the German Wehrmacht." • Designed by the Pétain government for the French volunteers, this medal for bravery cannot be worn in public; although it is still shown in the Military Museum in Paris. • (Center right) Leon Degrelle of the *Wallonian Legion*.

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The Rumanians

Marschall Antonescu (Right) fought with two Armies against the Soviets. • Rumanian units occupying Odessa (Above). • Rumanian Corps in the Kuban bridgehead employed an unusual mode of traffic; Kerch was connected by a cable railway to the Crimea.

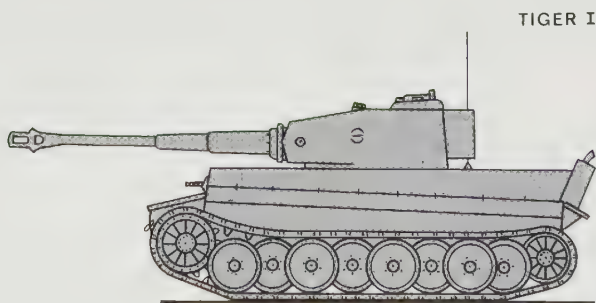


Battle Group of the 20th Panzer-grenadier Division in
the Smolensk bend.





This photograph was taken south of Orel by Erich Baür. A sector of "Operation Citadel", the contest which Hitler promised should change the fortunes of the war.











Fleet of Mercy

Airfields turned into immense bases for the wounded after days of intense fighting. Medical Ju 52's landed and started bringing the injured to main hospitals or special treatment centers in Germany. Russian paramedics worked side by side with German nurses and doctors. They were well educated and very able women (Above). Special suit cases contained their medical tools.





Above: In the hospital train. • Below: Wounded officer with tag. Red borders meant: "Unable to be transported."



A Tele-camera of Surveyor and Mapping Detachment 602; it was able to take landscape photos with infra-red plates up to a distance of 80 kilometers.

Dych Tau
5196m

Gistola
4856m

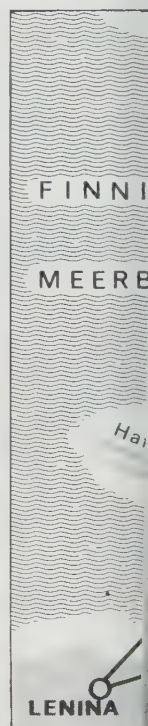
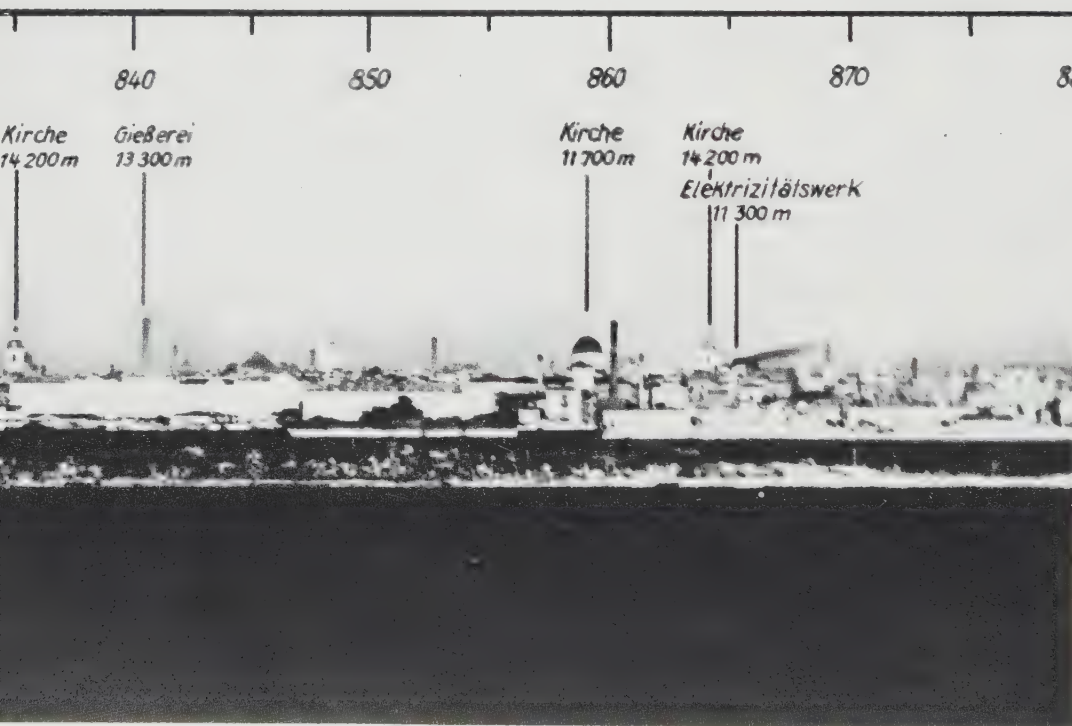
Dschonadschi
4236m



Eye-piece View: 80 Kilometers

This rare war picture of the Caucasus region was taken by Alfred Schwabe with a Leica camera coupled to a periscope while working in the Surveyor and Mapping Detachment 602. To the right: sector of the landscape.

Below: Panorama of Leningrad. In the center: Position Of camera with orientation degrees. Numbers in meter give distances from camera position.



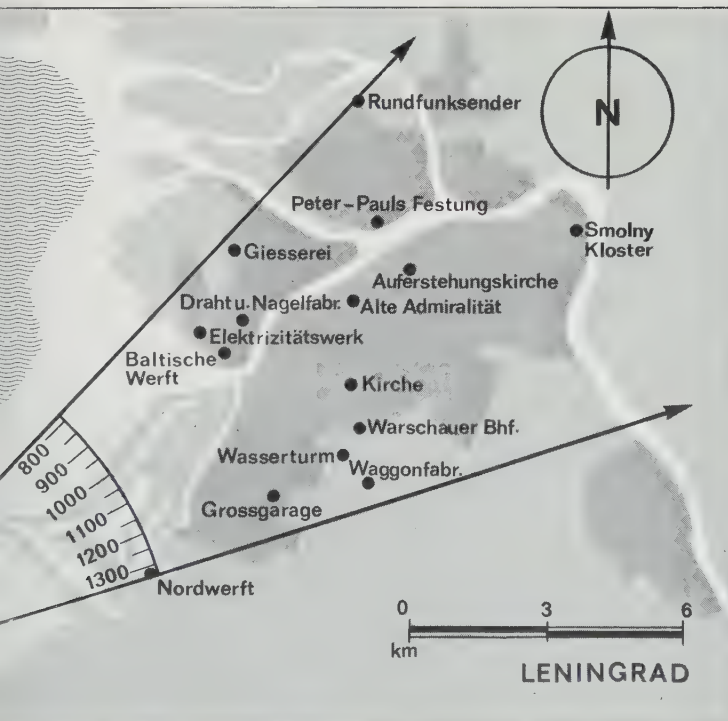
Assyr-Du-Bach
4340 m

Ushba
4691 m

Uluba
4369 m

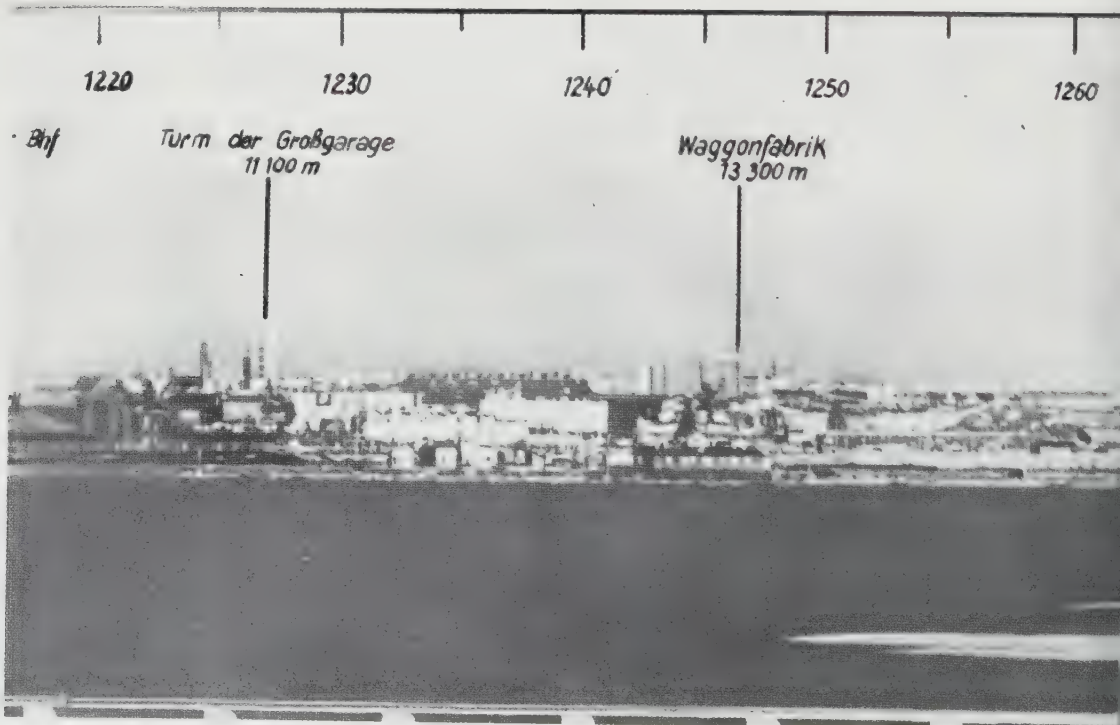


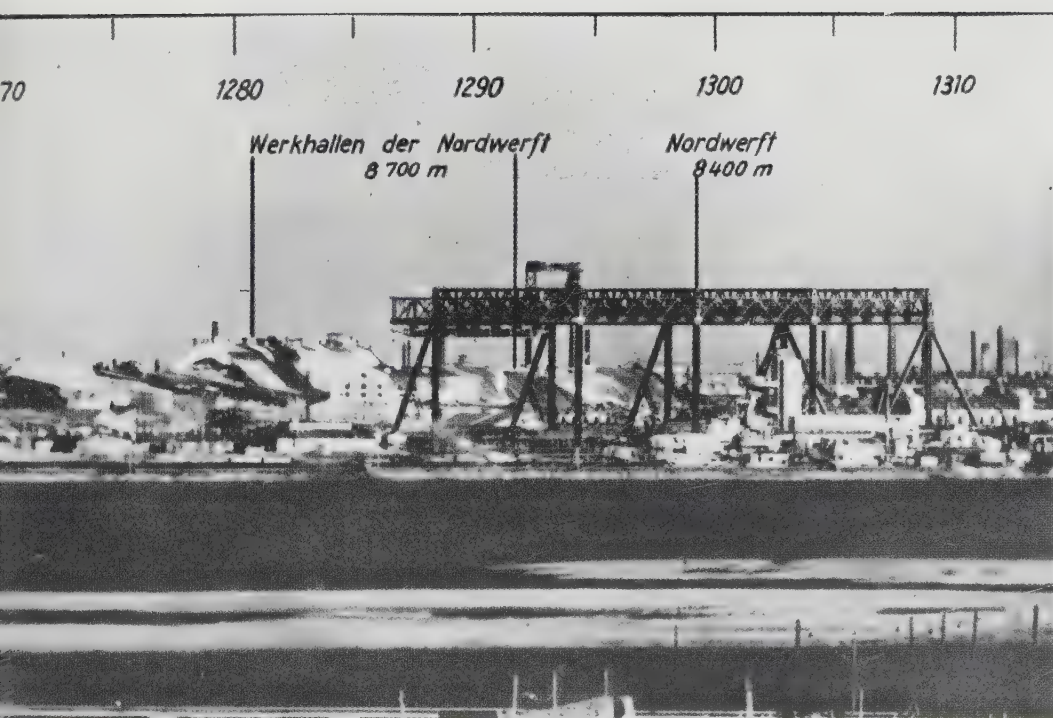
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Elbrus-Leningrad:

2,500 Kilometer as the Crow Flies

Left: German Gebirgsjäger moving up to their positions. Mount Elbrus in the background. • The Soviets also had mountain troops. Laying on the slopes of the high-Caucasus, they kept the Germans from taking the coastal roads. • Leningrad was in the choke-hold of the German-Finnish blockade. Defense Commissar Zhdanov evacuated parts of the population over the ice road of Lake Ladoga.

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Phantoms of Lake Ilmen

This photo, transmitted to England in 1942, was supposed to be a secret weapon; scary and eerie looking, these self-propelled armored sleds, did not measure up to Russian expectations, just the contrary. These tanks on sleds did not do their jobs at all, and fell easy prey to the German defenses.



Cities in the fighting areas of
Army Group North (Top left
to right)

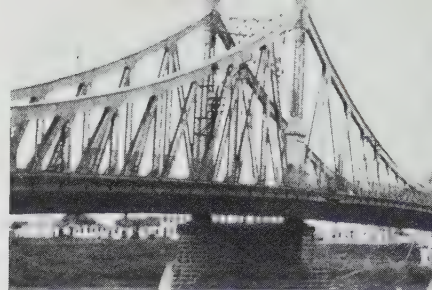
Ilmen See



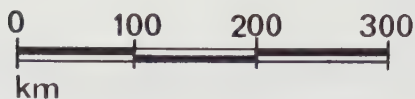
Staraja Russa

Opotschka

Kalinin



Volga bridge at Kalinin



Staraya Russa

Cathedrals, market stalls

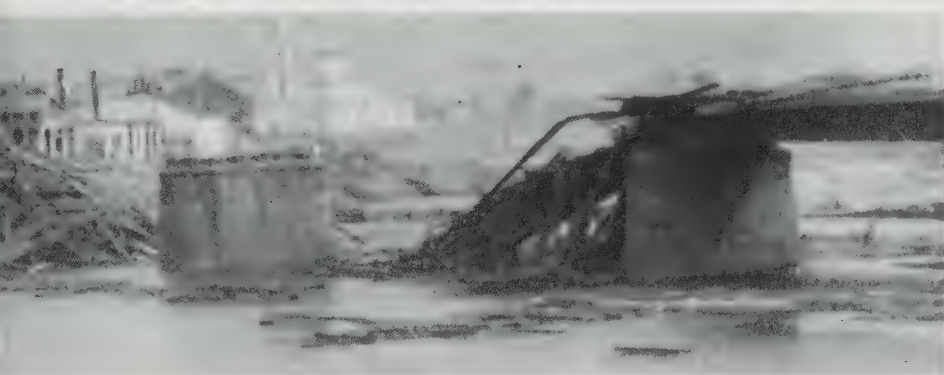




Factory section in Kalinin



Opotschka



Over the bridge



Main street
with Kremlin





Cornerstone Rzhev

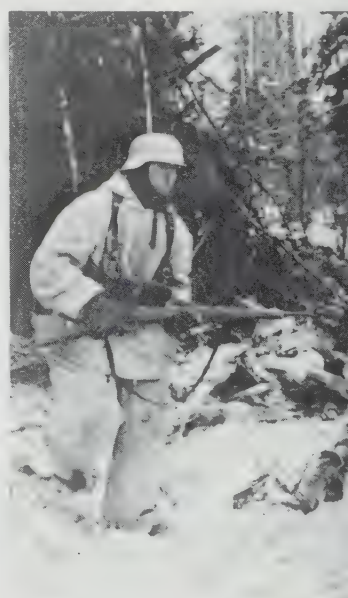
At least 350,000 German soldiers knew the Volga bridge of Rzhev (Above). *General Model* held the city in the proximity of Moscow like a break-water. Russian counter-attacks were futile. About 30 Divisions of the 9th and 4th Armies fought in the area. Especially severe were the winter battles 1942/1943. (Top left) Grenadiers counter attacking. (Below) Heavy mortar firing at Soviet troop concentrations. (Right) Preparations to blow the bridge. (*Operation Barbarossa* pages 323-335 and *Scorched Earth*, pages 238-247).





**Cauldron of
Demyansk**

Supported by assault guns grenadiers advance and take enemy battle placements. • A wounded Soviet Commander surrenders.
(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 222-237).

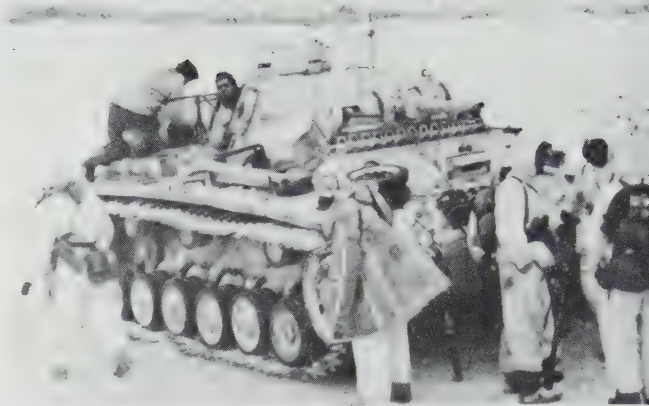


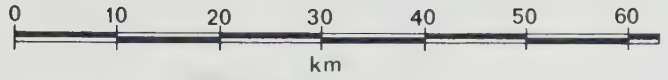


Stronghold Velikiye Luki

Get ready to attack! 18th Panzer Detachment assembles for a relief thrust in January 1943 (Right). They break through and reach the surrounded fortress, driving through the famous arch of the citadel. • But Russian artillery demolishes the vehicles. • German riflemen and crews fight for more than 12 months to the bitter end. Only a few escaped. These photos were all taken by *Oberleutnant Burg* who died at Velikiye Luki.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 247-259).



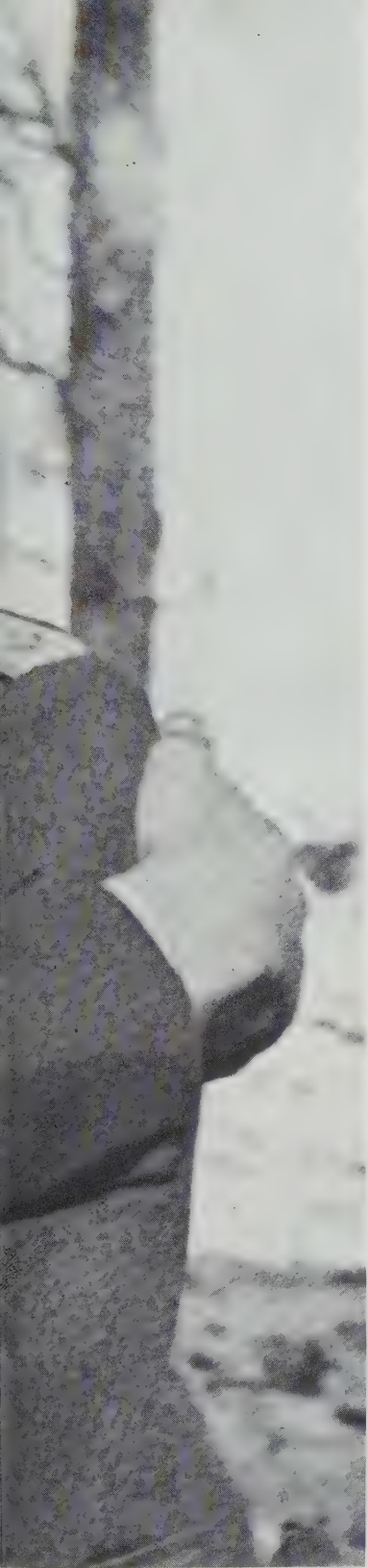


The Cholm cauldron was not much larger than a couple of city blocks in Berlin. Nevertheless 5,500 men held out 100 days against 3 Soviet Divisions. Demjansk, twice the area of Berlin, was defended by 100,000 men for 72 days.

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One Hundred Days of Encirclement at Cholm

Receiving his Knight's Cross, the Captain embraces his General expressing true friendship between men. It happened on March 20, 1942 in the cauldron of Cholm, when Captain Biecker received the decoration from General Scherer. Five weeks later, the Captain was killed at the ruins of the GPU building. • The small encirclement was supplied by air. But collecting the dropped provision canisters under enemy fire often proved to be fatal.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 357-360).





Dangerous Hunters

Snipers. Brave, very tricky, solitary fighters. Sometimes they laid fifty meters in front of their own lines, in excellent hideouts which they entered by night, and surveyed the opponents with their scopes. Carelessness resulted in a deadly shot, causing fear and insecurity among the enemy. • The German sniper (Above) had 125 hits in fourteen days. • Sniper Pavlutschenko, a Ukrainian girl, was decorated for her kills in the defense of Sevastopol.



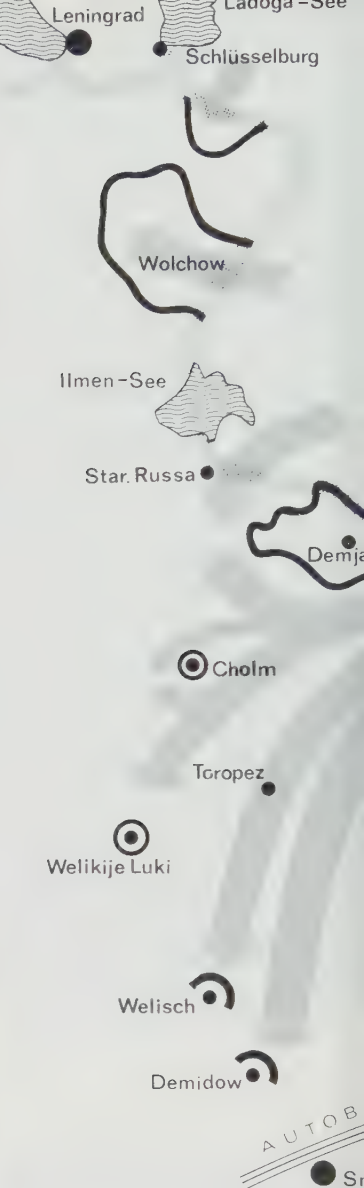


South-east of Toropez



Cholm destroyed

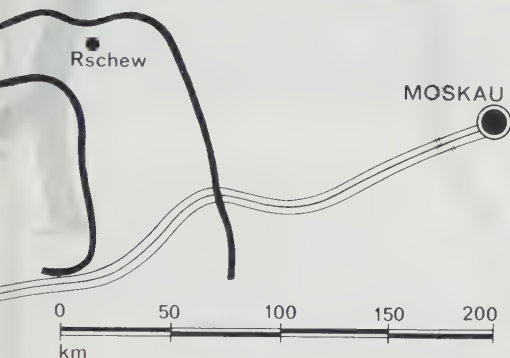
The bridge of Velizh



liger-See



Kalinin



Sonderausweis

Der Lieutenant S t e e n
(Dienstgrad, Vor- und Nachname)
von 2. Kp. Feldgend. Abt. 689
(Truppenteil *)
reist am 15. Juli 1942
(Datum)
nach L ö t z e n
(Zielort)
Grund: Überbringung des O.B. der russ. 2. Stoßarmee, Gen.Lt. Vlassov
zum Gefangenen sammellager des O.K.H., Lötzen.
Rückreise **) am 1942
(Datum)
(*) Eign. Tarnbezeichnung — z. B. Feldpostnummer
— nach den jeweils gegebenen Bestimmungen.
(**) freizeiten, falls nicht zutreffend.
Ausgefertigt am 14. Juli
Feldpost-nr. 13 901
(Truppenteil *)
(Unterschrift, Name, Dienstgrad, Dienststelle)
Etwa erforderliche Angaben über Abfindungen mit Verpflegung usw. — nur mit Dienststempel und Unterschrift
Kompanie- usw. Führers gültig — siehe Rückseite.
#10226

The Great Battle of the Volkhov

During the Soviet Spring offensive of 1942, General Vlassov tried to force another Stalingrad on the Volkhov. He and his 2nd Army foundered in the swamps and woods; ultimately, he was captured. The catastrophe changed his attitude towards Stalin, and he defected to the Germans. After the war Vlassov was hanged in Moscow.

(Operation Barbarossa, pages 344-350 and 361-363).

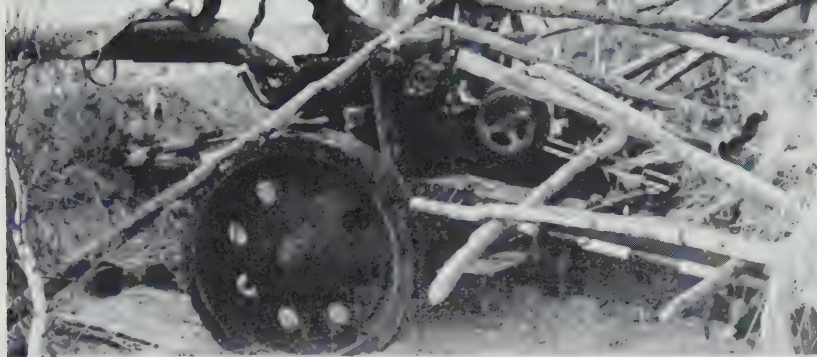




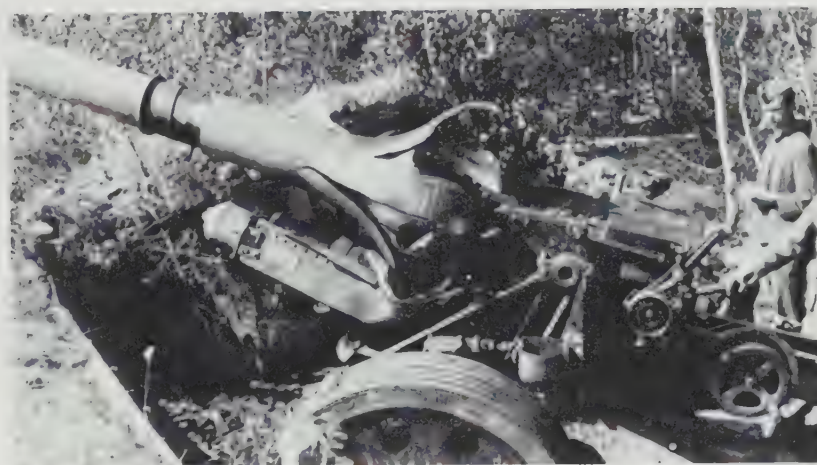
Ritterkreuz and Suvorov Medal

Unteroffizier Horst Naumann, a 21 years-old from Berlin, destroyed 21 Soviet tanks with his assault gun in the encirclement of Demyansk; six of them while attempting a decisive breakthrough. The first soldier of the Assault Artillery to receive the decoration, which General Hönne is awarding him. • *Generaloberst* K. Rokossovsky gained his first merits defending Moscow, and in the battle of the Don front. Here he accepts the Suvorov Medal 1. Class from the President of the Supreme Soviet, M. Kalinin. • Every soldier of the German Army could acquire the highest medals for bravery. The Red Army awarded decorations according to military rank. The Suvorov Medal 1. Class was for officers only.

(*Scorched Earth*, pages 228-229 and 291).



urst Gun Barrel, Strictly prohibited to photograph a scene like this, Paul Stöcker took the photo at the 843rd Artillery Detachment, a reminder to the gunners, not only the danger from the enemy but that misfortune was waiting too. • (Below) Firing positions of Heavy Artillery Detachment 740.

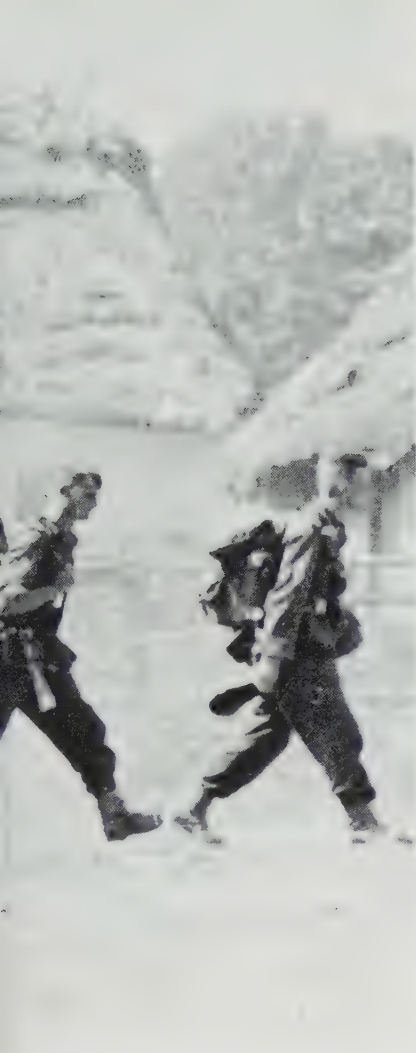




VI. Caucasus, Kuban, Kerch The Big Battle for Oil

When the armies of Army Group A set out to take possession of the oilfields of the Caucasus, 500 kilometers of steppe and one of the mightiest mountain ranges lay ahead of them. Infantry, Panzergrenadiers and Gebirgsjäger fought along the age-old highways of the Caucasus, the shore of the Black Sea and the Kalmyk steppes. And then, fighting their way back in bloody combat. Some went to the north, but the bulk into the Kuban bridgehead, from there to the Crimea.





In the Land of the Circassians

Parching heat and pouring rain sees the Gebirgsjäger moving over the passes and through the valleys of the Caucasus. • Pyatigorsk on the Kuma in the northern Caucasus, resembles a gold mining town of America.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 443-457).





Road to Asia

The gleaming panorama of the Elbrus mountains, is the background for the columns of the 40th Panzer Corps driving through the Terek valley to the Terek. • This was the last obstacle before the oil region of Grozny and the German Army road to Tiflis, Kutaissi and Baku was left behind on August 25, 1942. • Supplies for the final thrust roll over the Terek bridge. But the German forces were not strong enough and Soviet resistance on the inclines of the Caucasus in the vicinity of Ordchonikidse demonstrated its power (Left).

Operation Barbarossa, pages 472-475).





Edelweiss on Their Cap

Backbreaking labor by the Gebirgsjäger to bring the light Infantry gun into position at the Klukhor passage (Left). Despite the icy winds, men of the 1st and 4th Gebirgs Division climb the 5,633 meter high Mount Elbrus. After raising the flag, Andres Feldle took this photo of the group at the triangulation point. • (Lower right) Gebirgsjäger on their way to their stations at the Laba valley. • (Lower left) Scouts of a mounted Soviet Mountaineer Brigade on their tough panje ponies in the wooded Caucasus.

(Operation Barbarossa, pages 457-460).







Only the Cemeteries Remained

German Gebirgsjäger fought at heights of over 3,000 meters, took enemy positions while crossing soaring rocky ridges, gale-lashed slopes and precarious glaciers; positions nobody imagined could be taken away by storm. The very last objective the coast, proved to be impossible. The Soviet counter offensive forced them to retreat from the Caucasus.



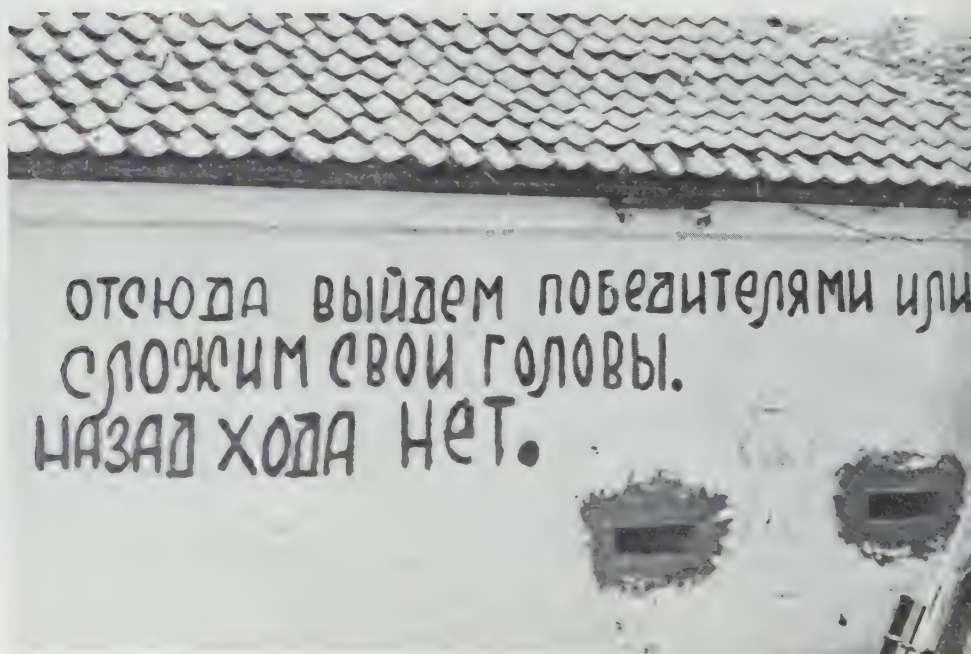
The Last Yards to the Coast

Exits of the valleys into the coastal plains saw merciless defensive action by Soviet Marine units (Left). The sea and subtropical coastline were visible to German forces; the last kilometers were beyond their strength. • The Russians were able to hold their positions north-west of Tuapse (Lower left). • A few weeks later, the German withdrawal began. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 458-462 and *Scorched Earth*, pages 120-135).





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отсюда выйдем победителями или
сложим свои головы.
НАЗАД ХОДА НЕТ.



The Spirit of Stalingrad

At the end of 1942, the fanatical spirit of Stalingrad was awakened in the Caucasus. Native partisans knowing every valley and path, fought along the Ossetian Army road (Upper left). • Walls of houses, turned into bunkers, in the town Ordschonikidse carried fighting slogans: "We'll finish here as victors or die; there is no more retreating." • After the German withdrawal, the population searched for relatives. Parents find their son frozen to death at Pjatigorsk.



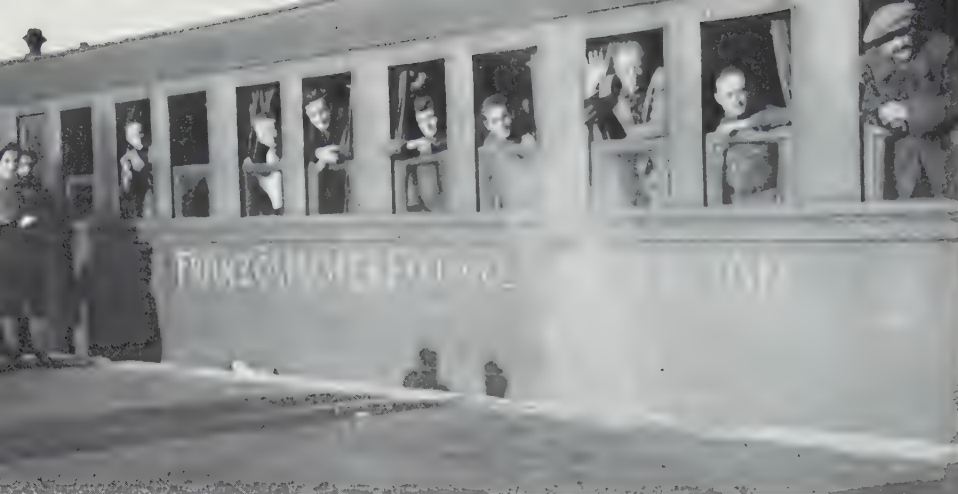


Route of Retreat

Dr. Hermann Schmidt and Toni Hupfloher took three photos, three scenes portraying the entire drama of withdrawal. • (Left) Beaten, dead tired but still ready to fight. • (Upper right) Two wounded men, resigned to their fate, wait at a battle station for help — or the end of their travels. • Soviet low level fighters surprised German columns time and again.

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The Volunteers

All countries of Europe mobilized volunteer movements against the Red Army. A train with French volunteers leaving Vernay. • Arrival in Poland and still in French uniform. *Leutenant* Lovis and his platoon marching into the battle sector of the 7th I.D. • The French suffered heavy casualties during the battle of Moscow.







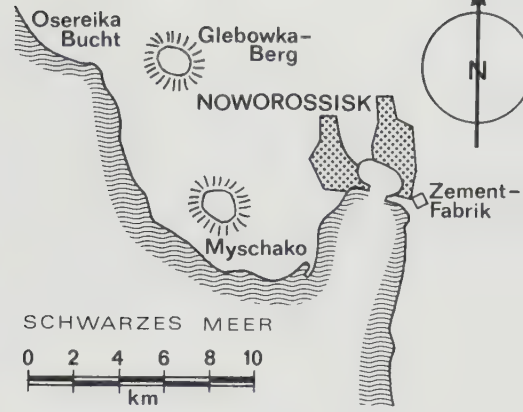
March over the Sea

The sight of ice-bound boats and dune grasses lets you breathe easier. They made it. The shore of the Sea of Asov is reached. Parts of the 1st Panzer Army had to march for 42 kilometers over the frozen Sea of Asow to escape captivity. • Mission accomplished! The thirty day trek from the Terek to the Don succeeded. A race against weather and enemy.

(*Scorched Earth*, pages 124-125).







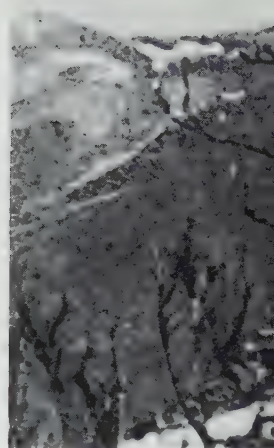
When Stalin Tried to Catch the 17th Army

The 17th Army was supposed to be cut off by an amphibian operation in the bay of Ozereyka February 1943. It ended in an appalling defeat for the Russians. Left on the beach of Ozereyka were destroyed Soviet tanks and landing craft of American origin (Left). • The Red Army forced a bridgehead on Mount Myschako (Below left). • The final battle for Noworossisk began September 1943. The cement factory was the center of hot and heavy fighting (Below). (*Scorched Earth*, pages 138-154).



Combat in the Kuban Bridgehead

A jump-off position into Asia, the bridgehead was held for eight months by 17th Army. A determined opponent ahead of them and the sea behind them. Infantry, Panzer crews and Gebirgsjäger units doubted their own ability to reach the Crimea, if the Russians broke through the Kerch highway. (Lower left) Disabled tanks of American origin before German lines.







Gültig für freie Urlaubsreisen auf kleinen Wehrmachtsfahrtschein

160

von ansteckenden
Leiden.

arzt und
Lebensarzt.

Kriegsurlaubsschein

Erholungsurlaub

om

Hauptmann Paul Schöckel

(Dienstgrad, Vor- und Zuname)

Einheit Feldr. Nr. 31 639 A

(Truppenteil)

194

bis einschl.

194

Urlaub

Frankfurt (Mentf.)

nächster Bahnhof

Frankfurt

Lippstadt (entf.)

nächster Bahnhof

Lippstadt

Westendorf (Tirol)

nächster Bahnhof

Westendorf

ist auf kleinen Wehrmachtsfahrtschein. Die Inanspruchnahme von Wehrmachtsfahrkarten oder Fahrkarten
öffentlichen Verkehrs für die im Wehrmachtsfahrtschein bezeichnete Strecke ist verboten.

er die umstehenden Befehle ist er belehrt worden

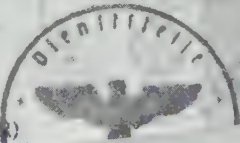
AUßER-PLATZMARKE

g der Abfahrt des SE-Luges
vom Ausgangsbahnhof

SMOLENSK

8. Juni

(Truppenteil)



Ausgestellt am 6. Juni 194

Einheit Feldr. Nr. 31 639

(Truppenteil)

Major und Abteilungskommandeur

E-Schein

Entlaufungsschein

Der Inhaber dieser Bescheinigung

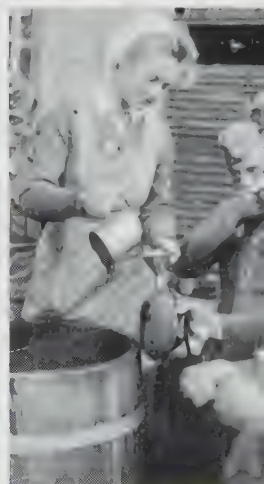
(Dienstgrad)

(Name)

(Feldpost-Nummer)



between Smolensk and Westendorf was a long way from the company office, picking up ones leave papers, then off to the de-lousing station, and finally, laden with friends packages bound for home, to the train station and home to Frankfurt in Main. An entirely different trip is shown: 15th I.D. pulling out of St. Rochelle, France straight to the front line at Sinelnikovo early 1943; break in Hanau for provisions. • (not coffee in Terespol. *Scorched Earth*, page 167).





End of furlough



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To the Saving Shore

For months the men of *Generaloberst* Ruoff's 17th Army cast longing glances over to Kerch, the saving shore of the Crimea across the Taman peninsular. • End of September 1943 it finally happened: The Kuban bridgehead was being evacuated; engineers and navy transported the 17th Army to the Crimea (Bottom right). • An amphibious VW did dispatch duty between different landing zones. • Immense clouds over the blown up installations announced: The last troops have left the bridgehead.



306/307



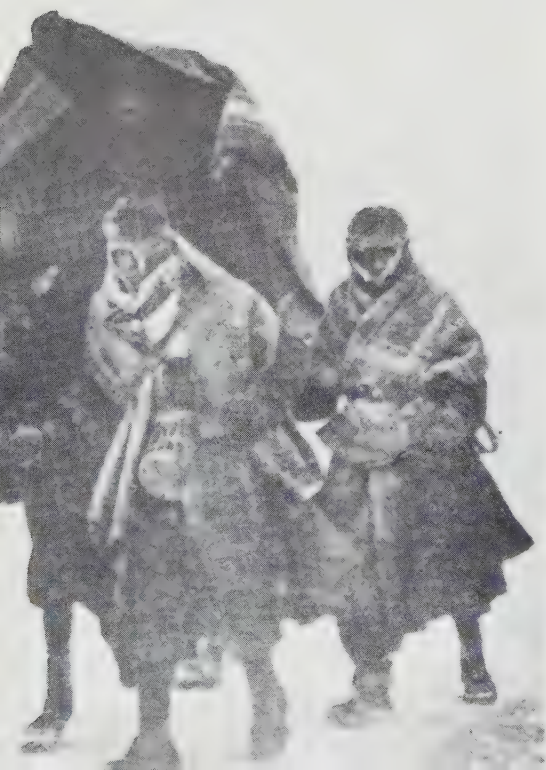
VII.

“Operation Citadel”

“Panther” and “Tiger” Conjecture

for Change

Hitler's operation plan No. 6 ordered: “Every leader, every man, must be aware of the decisive importance of this attack.” In directive No. 7 he decreed: “It must succeed under any circumstances; no carelessness or imprudence should give our intentions away.” Time of attack and operational plans were already betrayed, but Hitler was unaware of it. The Red Army was well prepared, and lay waiting for the German divisions.



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Moving Across the Country, Marching Over the Rivers

Sometimes Panzers, trucks and other vehicles of war were not to be seen for quite a while, and so began the bad news, with the honored old parable: soldiers, comrades . . . again. • Beginning of 1943, *Feldmarschall* von Manstein stops the threatening Soviet offensive between Donez and Dnjepr and fights the third battle for Kharkov. (Left) Wounded combatants of the 19th Panzer Division, in the icy winter weather on their way to the field hospital. • (Above) The old Soviet foot bridge over the Dnieper at Dnepropetrovsk. Russians carrying their wounded buddy to the western shore, into captivity.





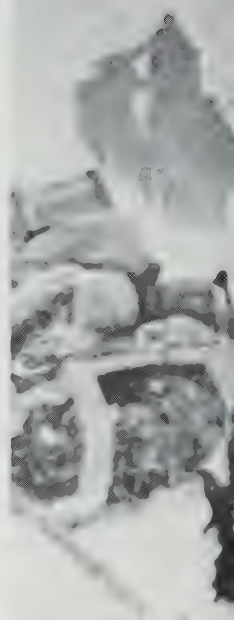
Aces in the Summer Battle

The supreme achievement of German Panzer construction in the Second World War was the "Tiger", predator of steel, and equipped with an 88-mm. gun. The official terminology was Panzer VI. • The "Eighty-eight" was known to every Red Army or Tommy in Africa, and proved to be an outstanding weapon in ground combat as well as an anti-aircraft gun. •

Armed with a 12.5-cm. cannon, the Soviet assault gun was very dangerous, but ponderous; three rounds of the 88-mm. knocked it out (Lower right). • (Left) Panzer IV.

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“The Italians are Blown Away”

These were the opening words of General Badanov's situation report for the 1st Guard Army Don, December 24, 1942. The Hungarian front sector of the Don collapsed. Penetrating the defense lines of the German Allies, the Russians directed their forces against the river Don, after their sweep of Stalingrad. Encirclements, chaos of resistance, disbandment (Above). • Where is the enemy? A flare lights up the area. Russians hiding in the brush become visible. “Fire”! Tracers point the path of the machine gun rounds. (*Operation Barbarossa*, page 538 and *Scorched Earth*, pages 104-110).





Kharkov, Four Times

Kharkov changed possession four times during the war. (Upper left) This unusual photo document taken in the summer battle of 1942 shows: a combination assault of tanks, airplanes and Cavalry. • Force to withdraw from the city with his Waffen-SS troops in February, *Obergruppenführer* Hausser regained Kharkov in March 1943. • The Russians return as victors to the hard suffering city of Kharkov August 1943. (*Operation Barbarossa*, pages 155 and 270).

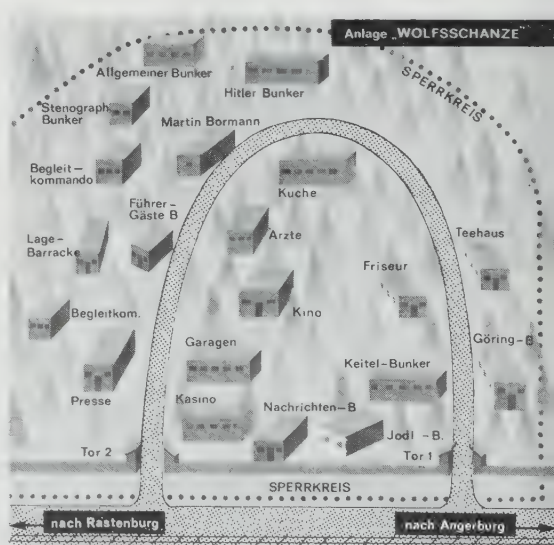


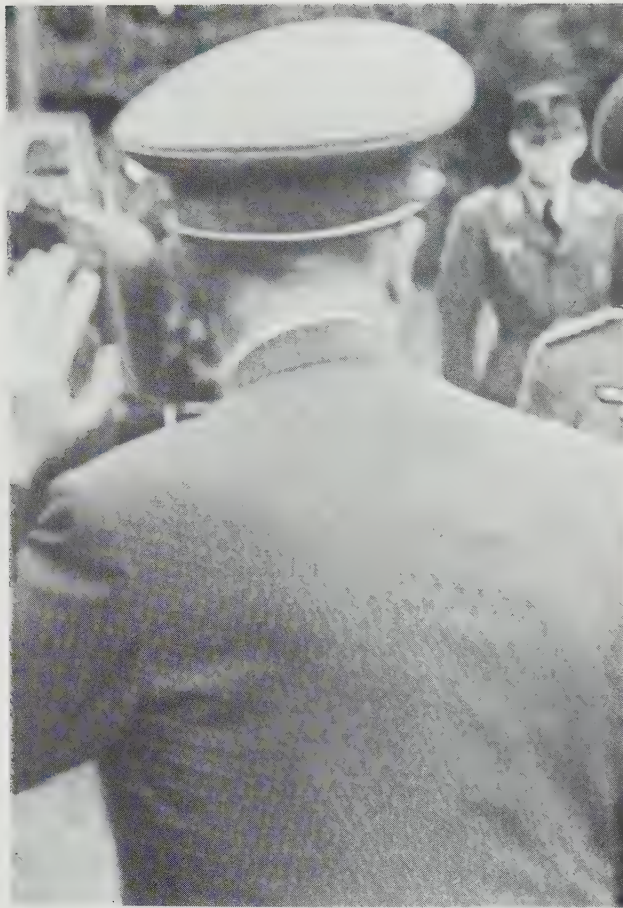
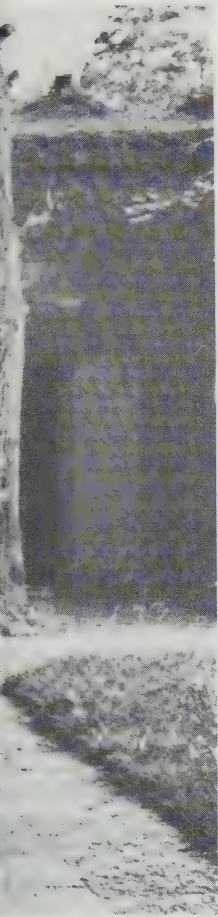


“Dora” to “Director”

One of the rare private photos of the Führer headquarters “Wolfsschanze”, it shows *Feldmarschall* Keitel, *Reichsaussenminister* von Ribbentrop in front of Keitel’s working quarters. (Above) • Secured and camouflaged like no other field camp in the world, this establishment was situated in the deep woods near Rastenburg. The outer walls of the reinforced concrete bunkers were covered with a canopy of artificial leaves; the roofs planted with bushes and shrubs; Locating “Wolfsschanze” despite all of this security, top secrets still found their way into the Russian Army Communication Center. • “Dora” to “Director”; two wireless messages intercepted from the agent “Dora”, in Switzerland, to the “Director” in Moscow.

(*Operation Barbarossa*, page 90 and *Scorched Earth*, pages 82-101).





10.6.43

dora an direktor: von werther, 4.6. ... im bereich der 2. armee und 4. armee in vollzug begriffene bewegungen der zum angriff auf kursk bereitgestellten motorisierten truppen wurden am 28. mai ploetzlich auf befehl mansteins rueckgaengig gemacht. ...

12.6.1943

direktor an dora: geben sie an lucie auftrag, durch mitarbeiter sofort festzustellen alle angaben ueber schwere panzer, genannt panther.

wichtig ist:

1. konstruktion dieses panzers und technische charakteristik
2. konstruktion seiner panzerung
3. einrichtung des feuerwerfers und fuer vernebelung
4. standorte der betriebe, welche diesen panzer produzieren, und wie hoch ist die produktion monatlich?

"Best Units, Best Weapons"

Thus ordered Hitler, for the battle of Kursk. "Tigers" roll to the front. • "Goliath", a miniature Panzer was ready. • "Panther", the new battle Panzer with a high velocity 7.5-cm. long barreled cannon on which Hitler placed high hopes. • Faithful old rifle-cups for rifle grenades were mass produced. *Oberst* Rudel, the most successful tank destroyer from the air, had his Ju 87G equipped with an anti-tank cannon. • The trump card was the rolling artillery bunker, "Tiger Ferdinand." Named for its constructor Ferdinand Porsche. Another one of a special kind: Heavy Tank Destroyer with a 12.8-cm. gun (Bottom right).



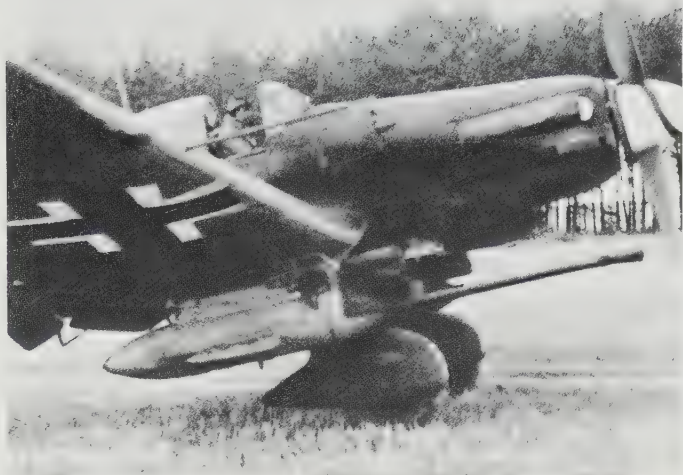
318/319

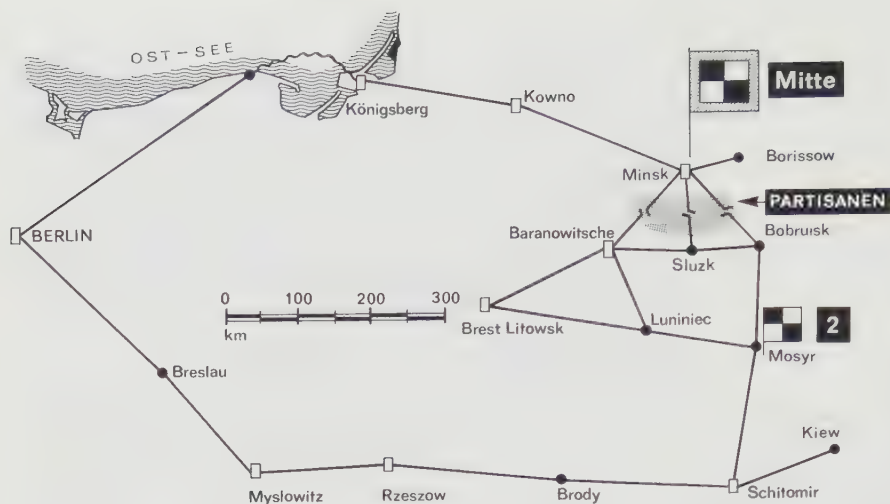


Stattung „Zitadelle“

Nordgruppe (9. Armee)

	Verpflegung. 10 Tagessätze 266 000 Mann	5 320 t 266 Güterwagen
	Munition.	12 300 t 615 Güterwagen
	Futter. für 50 000 Pferde	6 000 t 300 Güterwagen
	Betriebsstoff.	11 182 cbm 82 Betr.st.Züge





Communication connections between Army Group Center and 2nd Army passed through country occupied by partisans and suffered continuous interruptions. Since the partisans could not be totally eliminated, General Praun directed the 300 kilometers of hook up strung to the outskirts of the Partisan problem. An excellent effort — but at what cost? (Right page)



Knowledge is power

The brain of war is the Center of Communications, prime cell of every military undertaking; base of situation reports, operational plans, directions, orders. Reason enough to make intelligence departments a decisive arm of any army. • (Left) Searching for a jam in the wiring of a reconnaissance echelon. How far was the withdrawal of the troops? Where are the rear guards? Where is the enemy? Questions that decided survival of Armies. Wireless messages and long distance calls reached the Commanding officer of a communications center (Middle). To find a solution in difficult times, the Army Commander had to have exact information. (Right) *Generaloberst* von Weichs, Supreme Commander of Army Group B.

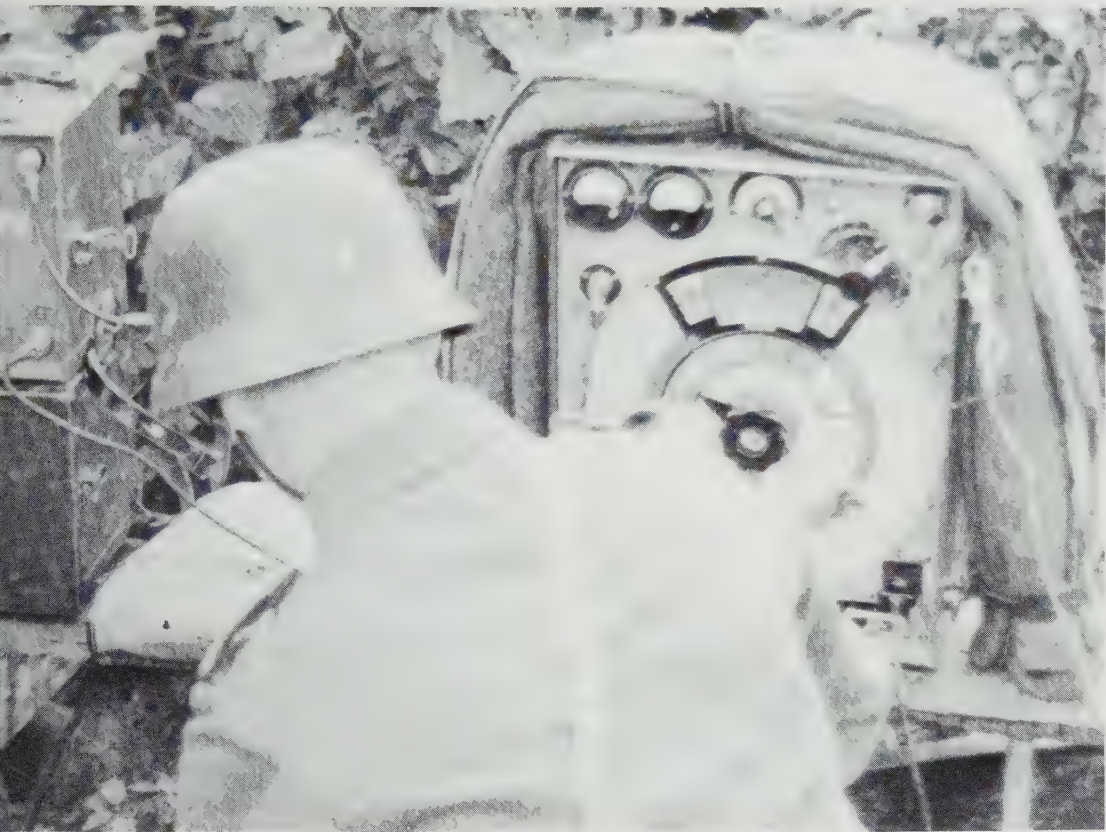
320/321

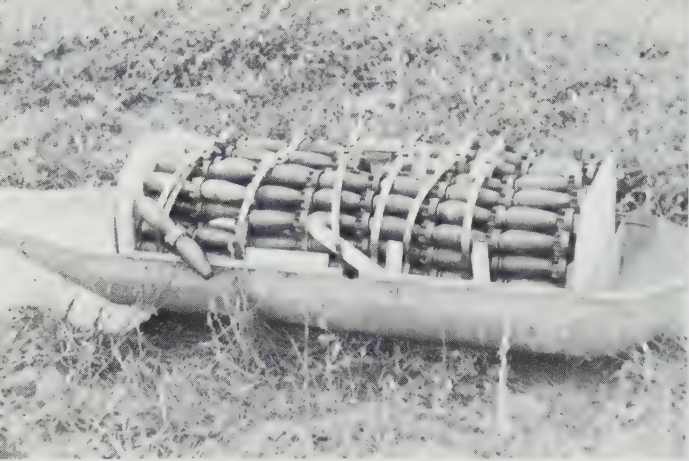




Wireless Station and Dispatch Rider

Connection to Command Posts for help, orders, advice and recommendations, meant the presence of a wireless station. • (Above) Link between troops and staff in the main battle line, was the portable wireless, (Right-transmitter; Left receiver with battery). • Listening-troops waged war of a different kind. Induction or direct tapping of enemy telephone lines was their way to eavesdrop. Many military achievements were the results of their work (Center). • When all wires were down, and the wireless jammed, then, only the old fashioned dispatch rider could help. (*Scorched Earth*, pages 169-174).





Bombs and Shells

Tremendous artillery barrages opened every battle. ● (Right) Heavy German mortar. ● (Below) Soviet field piece. The Russians were masters of artillery fighting. "Artillery is the queen of armament" as cited by Stalin. ● Aerial bombs SD 1 and SD 2, developed by the Germans, were containers filled with 180 or 360 one or two Kilogram bombs to put massed Soviet artillery positions and blocks of anti-tank guns out of action. Opening close to the ground, these high explosive mini bombs were dropped into enemy sites. The effects were devastating.





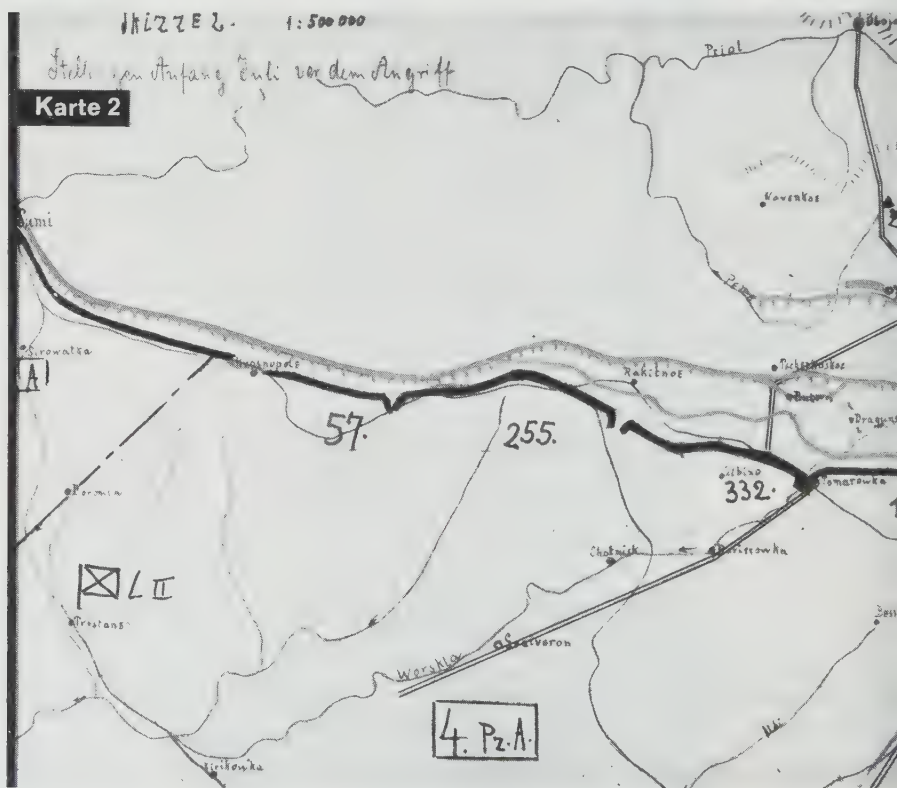
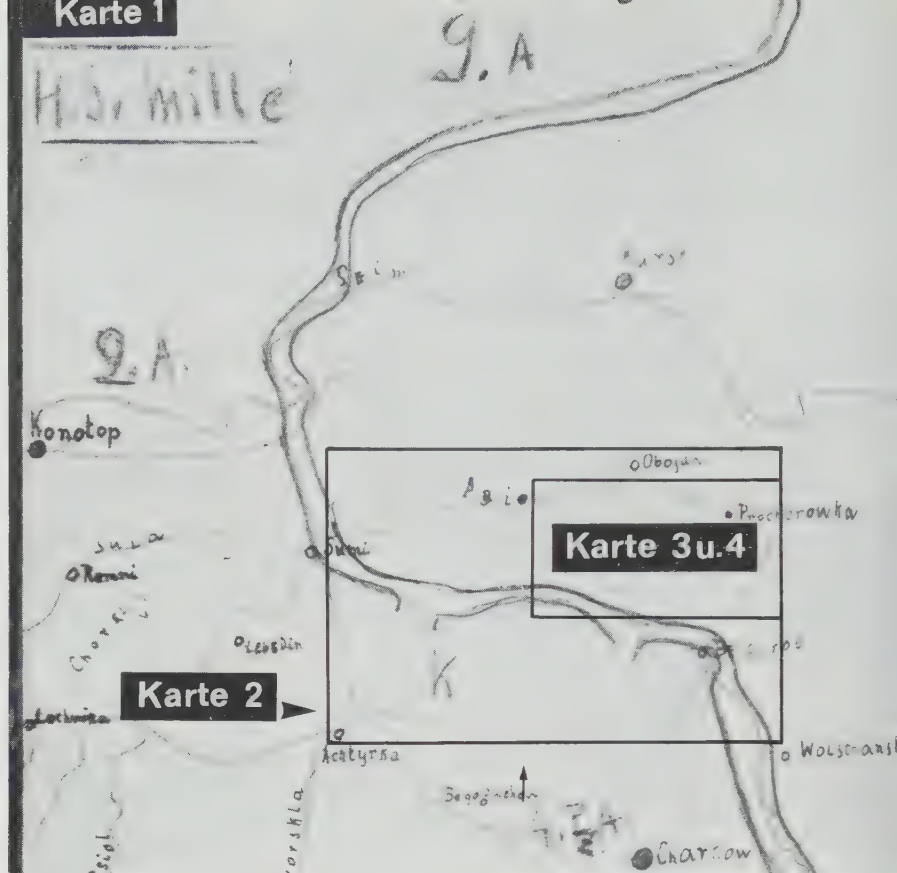
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Medic! Medic!

The plaintive cry sounding over the battle grounds signaled the work for the medics to begin. Giving first aid in the fire zone, the wounded were brought back to a sheltered area. The field hospital was the next station. From there to a collecting unit, which provided improvised or organized transportation to the main dressing stations.



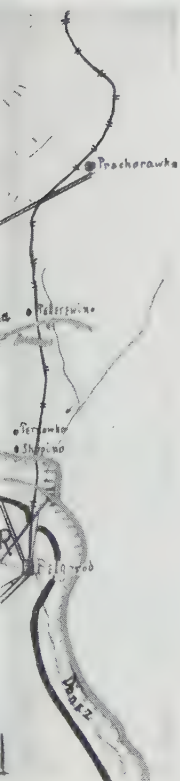




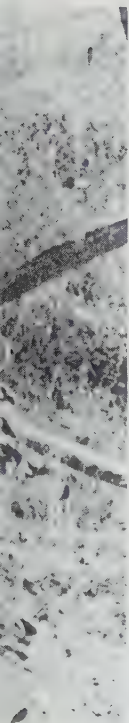
Decision in the East

Trying to settle the loss of Stalingrad and regain the initiative was Hitler's plan for the battle of Kursk during the summer of 1943. His gamble failed. Published for the first time, these hand drawn sketches by the Commander-in Chief of the 4th Panzer Army, *Generaloberst* Hoth (Upper left) show a very sober and objective view of the battle progress. • The Russian counterpart, General Rokossovskiy (Above with map) visited with his staff in a northern sector shortly before the German assault. (lower right) City of Byelgorod, the pivot point of 4th Panzer Army and Army Detachment Kempf.

(*Scorched Earth*, pages 3-81).







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Danger! Mines!

Very dangerous business was the clearing of mines before combat. Lanes for infantry and Panzers had to be provided for, using electronic equipment or by simply probing the ground with the bayonet — find the devils eggs. (Lower left) Soviets clearing German tank mines. (Right) Germans digging for Soviet box mines. (*Scorched Earth*, pages 21-22).







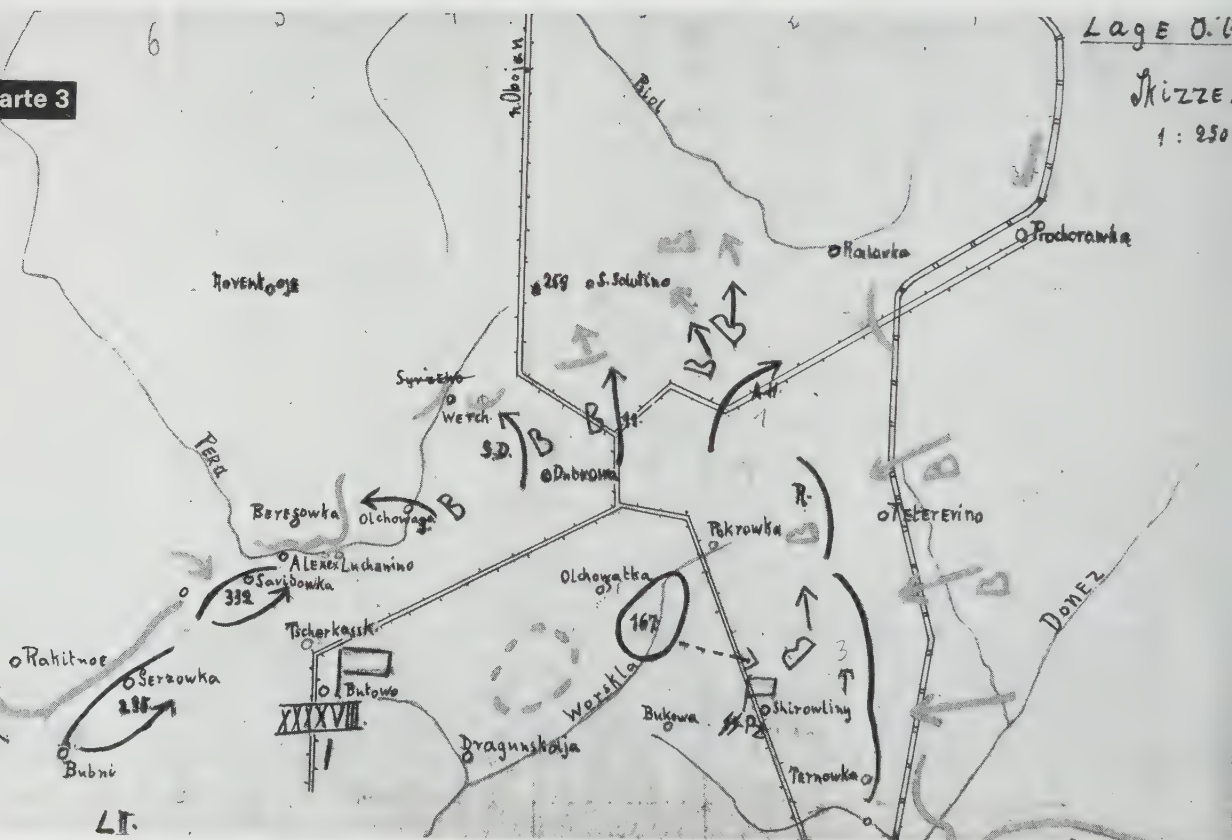
“Tigers” are Coming

Characteristic picture of the war in Russia 1943/1944: Heavy Panzers, rolling fortresses cleared the way for the combat groups. (Above) *Feldwebel Strippel* was one of the most successful Panzer commanders. Serving in the 1st Panzer Division, 70 kills earned him the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves. (Lower right) Pilots threw out message-cannisters with important observations or developments for their troops on the battlefield. The cannister would release smoke so that it could be easily located. (*Scorched Earth*, page 58).





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Panzers to the Front

This was the classic order of the second world war. Mobile fighting machines replaced the cavalry charges of past battles. Panzer assault meant absolute action. Direct hit on a T-34 at a distance of 2,000 meters, as seen from the gunner of a "Tiger Ferdinand." He set the firing angle with the pointers of the optic. Orders given in a neighboring Panzer: "Turret at 3 o'clock, enemy tank, fire at will!" • The infantry take cover and an 88mm starts barking at once. • And the T-34 across the way caught it. • Battle situation as seen in Hoth sketch on the afternoon of July 8, in the southern sector. • The leader opponent in this sector was the brave and talented Army Commander Vatutin. • German jump-off positions at Belgorod were no secret to Russian air reconnaissance; their photos were extremely accurate.





Decisive phase of "Operation Citadel"

Grenadiers mounted on Panzers drive through the pouring rain for a last attempt to break through the Soviet front line at Oboyan. • July 12 and the Russians move their reserves (map). Counter attacks and deeply echeloned anti-tank positions, stop the German onslaught (right). Artillery observer in the tree. Field Artillery in the open gives support to the Russian attack.





The Stage - Means Everything

Entertainment and relaxation was needed by millions of soldiers in the true sense of the word. There were variety shows. There was cabaret. Places for Operetta or the more demanding Opera. (Lower left) A widely known Cabaret in Kharkov was "Panzersprenggranate" ("The Anti-Tank Shell"). • City theatre Poltavas handbill announced "The Gypsy Baron." Director Paul Wölffer presented Russian artists. The following double-page photo shows part of "Musical Mosaic", taken from the parquet by Dr. Ott.









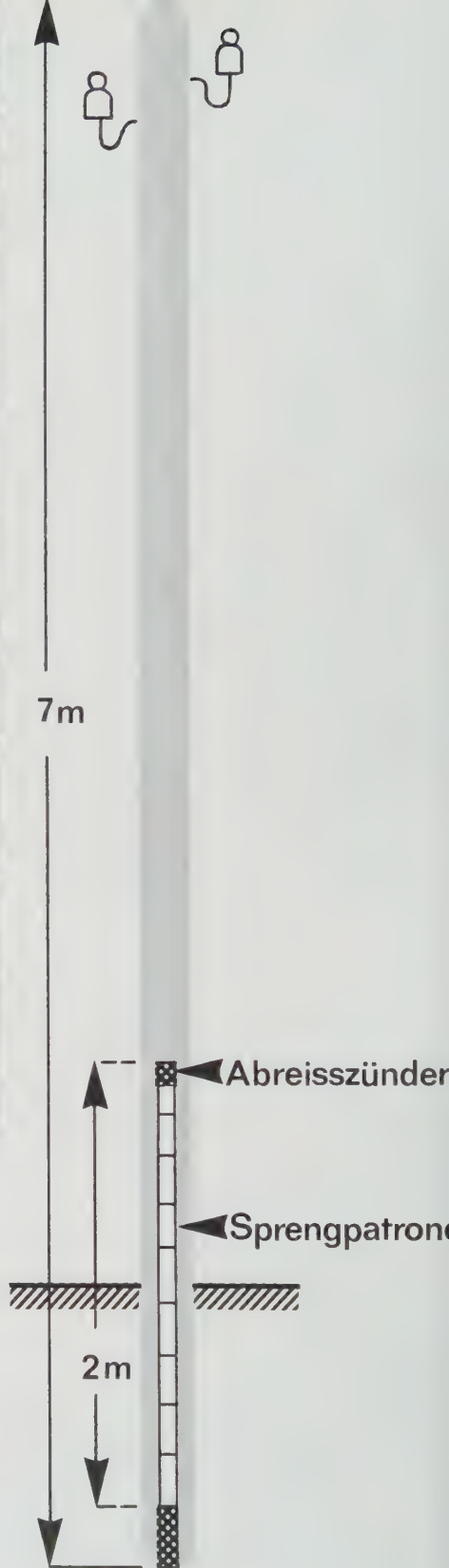
Missing in Action

One of the dancers of the Vitebsk Front Theatre Ballet lost a leg during a bomb attack on Berlin, but kept performing with an artificial lower leg. A story celebrated by the Landser in a big way. Truth? Or one of those legends grown exclusively in soldiers circles? Warranted fact is the Theatre and Ballet Troupe disappeared — missing in action. So read the official report. Perished fatalities of the bloody summer battles for “Fortress Vitebsk” where they stayed to the end.



Partisans

Partisan war, fourth front, born out of the Second World War. Complicated military and moral problems followed, defending against the combative partisans. • (Above) Taking the oath from Soviet instructors. • (Top right) A few minutes ago still an ordinary peasant standing by the way. • Entire German divisions and heavy weapons were needed for the fight in the Hinterland. Their use on the front would have been much more important. Both sides, partisans and defenders were very tricky: if the booby-trapped telephone pole was cut, the partisan never survived the explosion. This became well known, and was a powerful deterrent.









Khrushchev's Idea: Dig in the Tanks

Against the order of Stalin, at the zenith of the battle of Kursk, Khrushchev had all tanks dug in to form an irresistible anti-tank front. Lower left) This defense stopped the last German assault. Flames from blown up tanks and glowing shell fragments paint a surrealistic picture of the Panzer duels at Prokhorovka. • (lower right) Soviet 12-cm. mortar was a dreaded weapon. The Red Army was lavishly equipped with the "Cannon of the Infantry"; not so the Germans. Soviet propaganda used this to the limit by saying: Every second German soldier has the Iron Cross; every second Red soldier has a mortar.

(*Scorched Earth*, pages 52-74).





Occurrence in Akhtyrka

For the Germans 34,000 wounded and 7,000 dead during twelve days of battle at Kursk was the cost. Located in a school on the outskirts of Akhtyrka was a hospital. Surgeons worked feverishly (Above). All the doctors were killed by a direct bomb hit four hours after this photo was taken. • They were buried in a soldier's cemetery. Bodies in the mass grave were covered with sand and brushwood. • Three days later, the battle of Kursk was lost. The Russians came. Not to reveal any information to the enemy, the Germans leveled their graves to conceal them.



The Battle is Lost

The face of the German soldier now looks different than it did during 1941 or 1942. • Now the Russian photos show the conquered battlefields covered with dead Germans. • The chaos of retreat is reflected in German pictures. • In the Soviet training camps, the banners carry proud slogans: "The Red Army threw the Germans 600-700 kilometers back to the west."



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VIII.

“Scorched Earth”

50/351 Retreat to the Dnieper

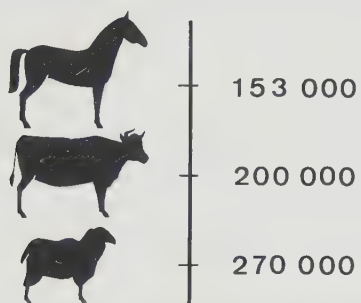
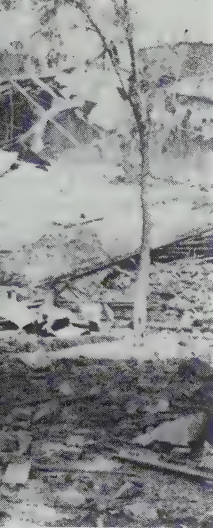
The fourth battle for Kharkov began late in the summer of 1943. The Donetsk metropolis was evacuated by Manstein. That his assumption was correct is proven by four sets of numbers: Fall 1943 — Army Group South consisted of 60 Divisions with 720,000 men. The same front sector contained 264 Soviet Divisions with 1,700,000 men. Only a timely withdrawal behind the wide Dnieper gave the Germans a chance for effective defense. Hitler, in this case agreed. To deny the Russians any kind of reserves in the abandoned land, burn and destroy everything of use or value: “Scorched Earth.”



Highway for Horses and Pigs

To the west towards the Dnieper past burnt barns and demolished factories, went the drive of horses, pigs, cattle and sheep. • Clouds of dust from the unending treks darkened the sun and at the same time, 3,000 trains carried the live inventory of a 300 kilometer wide strip from the region between Stalino and Kiev. After the last railway car passed the main-rails and trunk lines were blown.

(*Scorched Earth*, page 294).





Migration of Spectres

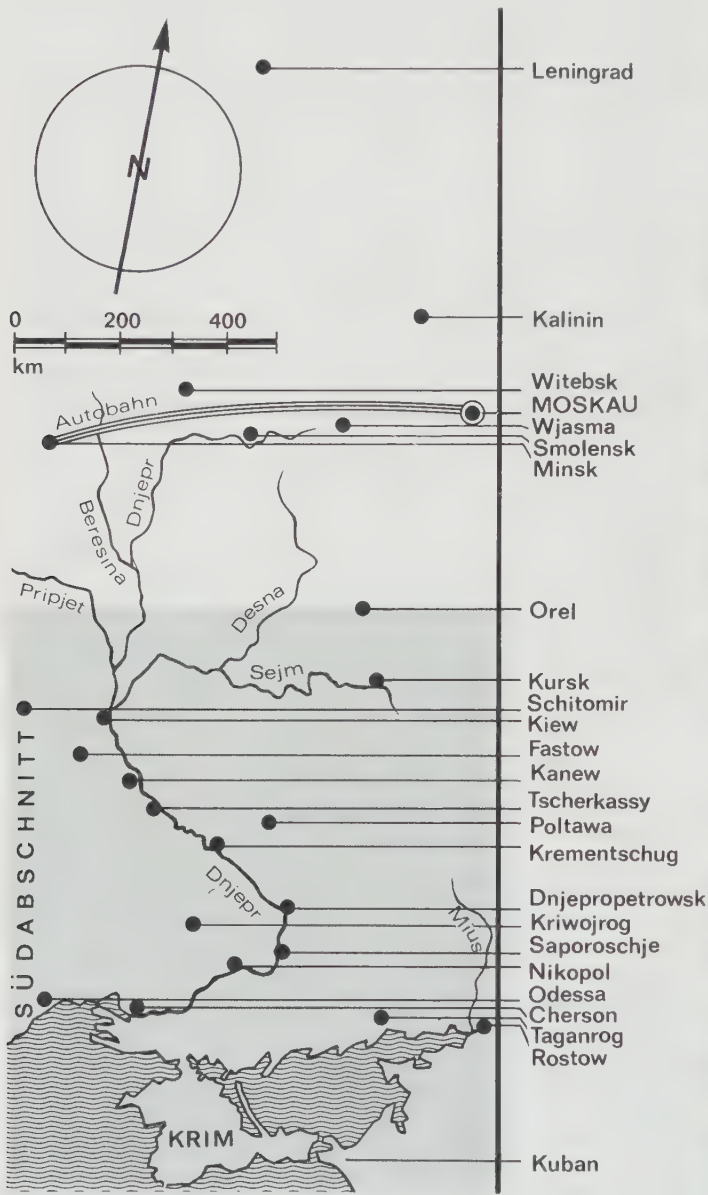
The civilians traveled on horseback, on carts and carriages or walked along with the German divisions to the safety of the Dnieper. Like prehistoric clans, women and children moved into their nightly compounds. • Despairing and perplexed many of them waited in demolished narrow-gauge railroad stations. For what?



Savior Dnieper

This mighty river was supposed to become the "Eastern Wall" and its cities, fortresses against the Red Army. • (Second row left) Duisburg of the Soviet Union, Dnepropetrovsk. (Right side) Blasted bridge of Kremenchug. • Energy center of the Western Ukraine, the dam of Zaporozhye. Hitler ordered six Divisions and one Panzer regiment into the city. But the Russians attacked with forces ten times stronger. • (lower row, left to right) General von Mackensen at the dam site. Loading the explosive charges on October 14. • The dam is blasted during the night of the fifteenth.

(Scorched Earth, pages 331-336).







Photographed at Kischinev on the Dneister, daring shock troops secured the bridges against partisans and commando groups.

Stadttheater Poltawa
PARKETTLOGE 3 rechts

Stadttheater Poltawa

Der Zigeunerbaron

Operette in drei Akten von Johann Strauss

Personen:

Graf Homonay, Husar Nikolaj Wlassow
Sandor Barinkay Nikolaj Maschenko
Zsupan, Schweinezüchter . . . Konstantin Schwedow
Arsena, seine Tochter Euphrosinia Nossowa
Mirabella, Arsenas Erzieherin . . . Helene Borisowa
Ottokar, ihr Sohn Wassili Tarassow
Canero, Advokat Iwan Lasorenko
Czipra, alte Zigeunerin Tamara Nikolenko
Saffi, ihre Tochter Violetta Bagmet
Pall, Zigeuner Jakow Kladowij

Im zweiten Akt: Ballett-Einlage

(nach der II. Ungarischen Rhapsodie von Franz Liszt)

Pause nach dem I. und II. Akt

Musikalische Leitung: Hermann Schjukowski

Bühnenbilder: Leonid Reprinzew

Choreinstudierung: Pawel Schapowalenko

Ballettmelster: Juro Kusmenko

Inszenierung: Obergefr. Siegfried Paul Wölffer







Vitebsk

White Russia's old district capital panorama suggested a stage setting. A lively Theatre life flourished. Among the guests were many stars and groups of comedians.



Fighting is Only Part of a War
 Marching, working and suffering
 are the other parts. ● Ambulances
 not stuck across a small river
 (Above). ● Passing them, the chief
 of an artillery battery scouts the
 area for a firing position.





Symbol of the great Dneiper bend: The district church of Kremenchug stayed untouched.



Scorched Earth

After sacrificing enormous stretches of country to the German Blitz, Stalins order of July 3, 1941, decreed: "If you are unable to transport it, destroy it." Forced to retreat to the Dneiper by the Russians in 1943, Hitler ordered the same: "Every village must be burnt." And the hapless country burns (Below).
(*Scorched Earth*, pages 289-297).





Bread

A White Russian woman cutting her bread — an eternally stirring gesture — photographed by Alfred Tritzschler. • This snapshot of a young Ukranian girl from Stalino at her open-air baking oven, was taken by Herbert Kuntz.







Seen from afar, a field of sunflowers had the effect of a glittering ocean. • Hungarian cavalry.





(Above) Southern tip of the Crimean Peninsula, harbor and fortress Balaklava, after being taken in November 1941. • (Left) Overhanging glacier at the Chotyau-Tau pass in the Elbrus region. A hazardous path, the Russians lurked below.





9th company Panzer-grenadier *Grossdeutschland* buries their fallen comrades in Borosovka. Here they still had coffins and crosses. Lots of crosses; because of overwhelming enemy forces and the unrealistic holding strategy of Hitler overtaxed the troops.







Fight for the River

Medical company of Panzer-grenadier Regiment 3 crosses the river at Cherkassy. • Sustaining bridgeheads were defended by assault guns against enemy tank thrusts.







Submerged Bridges and Paratroop Landings

Trying to cross the Dnieper ahead of the Germans the Russians used any methods available to them. Sunken foot bridges were almost invisible. • Guards of commando groups used one-man boats to ford the river. • To collapse the Dnieper defense, Soviet Supreme Command dropped three Paratroop Brigades behind the German front line (Below). • (Upper right) General Nehring's 24th Panzer Corps smashed the full scale Soviet airborne operation at Bukrin.







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Tanks, Tanks, Tanks

No strategy or bravery helped: At the end of 1943 the worn out German units were no match for Soviet supremacy of men and weaponry. Powerful tank thrusts charged the Dnieper bridgeheads (Left). • The German Grenadiers fought for their lives. (Above) • They had no Panzers left, the tanks were either lost during the retreat, or had to be destroyed for lack of fuel. Instead of mot., it was "hot" (horse trot) (Below).







Backyard of the Front

The term "Collection Staff" scared every man returning from furlough. It meant being taken away from the train, into a scraped together outfit and sent to the lousiest sector of the front. • Standing in line to be registered with people one had never seen before. Then into the boxcars with officers and sergeants whose names you had never heard before. • And again, waiting along some wall for orders. It happened to Erich Andres who photographed it.





ПРОЛЕТАРИИ ВСЕХ СТРАН, СОЕДИНЯЙТЕСЬ!
PROLETARIEN ALLER LÄNDER, VEREINIGT EUCH!

ВСЕСОЮЗНАЯ
КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКАЯ
ПАРТИЯ (б)

СЕКЦИЯ КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКОГО
ИНТЕРНАЦИОНАЛА

KOMMUNISTISCHE
PARTEI (b)
DER SOWJET-UNION

SEKTION DER KOMMUNISTISCHEN
INTERNATIONALE

ЦК ВКП (б)



ВСЕСОЮЗНАЯ
КОММУНИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ПАРТИЯ
(БОЛЬШЕВИКОВ)

Пролетарии всех стран, соединяйтесь!

ПАРТИЙНЫЙ БИЛЕТ

№ 1705136

Фамилия Кобзев

Имя и отчество Андрей Петрович

Год рождения 1907

Время вступления в партию сентябрь 1938 г.

Наименование организации, выдавшей билет Пер-
новский кантон Непрерывного

Личная подпись А. Кобзев



М. П.

Секретарь Райкома

А. Несонов

9 августа 1938 г.

KOMMUNISTISCHE PARTEI (Bolschewiki)
DER SOWJET-UNION

Proletarier aller Länder, vereinigt euch!

PARTEIMITGLIEDSBUCH

№ 1705136

Familiennamen Kobzew

Vor- und Nachname Andrej Petrowitsch

Geburtsjahr 1907

Datum des Eintritts in die Partei Sept. 1938

Benennung der Organisation, die das Mitgliedsbuch
ausgestellt hat Pernowskan Kantom

d. RSFSR d. Wolgadenutschen

Eigenhändige Unterschrift А. Кобзев

Sekretär des Raykoms

Pl. f. St. А. Несонов

9 August 1938 g.

On the Mius

Mariupol, the Russian Bochum on the Sea of Asov, with its forges, rolling mills, docks and warehouses, lies two thousand kilometers from the German heavy industrial Ruhr area. The men of the newly restored 6th Army fought a tremendous battle in the fall of 1943: 31,133 Germans in opposition to 136,500 Russians; seven Panzers against 165 Soviet Tanks. The murderous deficit is reflected in the faces of the combatants of the 29th Corps. (*Scorched Earth*, pages 279-284).









It was Khrushchev's Victory

Nikita Sergeiyivitch Khrushchev ordered on November 1, 1943: "No matter the costs, Kiev must fall on the anniversary of the October Revolution." (Left) Two thousand guns, and five hundred "Stalin Organs", hammered the city on November 3rd • (Above) Even during a German air attack Russian combat engineers keep building their bridge. The sign carries the inscription: Kiev. • The city falls on November 6. Using dogs, the engineers look for hidden German mines. • "Comrade General, how long will the war last"?

(*Scorched Earth*, pages 324-327).





The Fourth Front

47% of its ground covered by forests, makes the Soviet Union the most wooded country in the world. The secret of the victorious partisan war.

• To fight them, employment of heavy weapons — here “Nashörn (Rhinceros)” — was a must. • Cornered the partisans fought furiously. • (Above) Ic of the 40th Panzer Corps, Major Kandutsch greets one of the most effective partisan hunters, Major Abuschinow of a Kalmyk Detachment; in the center the German *Wachtmeister* (Cavalry Sergeant) Willi Lilienthal.







Russian Children Along the Road

Photos of children taken close to the front lines, and in the rear, by Carl Heinrich. • The last picture is Russian showing the teacher instructing her class in front of their demolished school in Leningrad. • “Children along the road” had to be the title for these photos. They let you feel that the children were real, the innocent sacrifices of a passing war — even if they didn’t understand it at all.







Counterstroke

Photos of an important operation: The German counter attack in November 1943, stopped the Russian tempest to the west of Kiev with a few divisions. Even Zhitomir with its huge supply depots was taken back by the 48th Panzer Corps. ● (Lower right) Previous to the attack by the 7th Panzer Division, directives were given. Divisional Commander General von Manteuffel (left) holder of the Knight's Cross with Diamonds, *Oberst* Schulz (center) and *Oberst* von Steinkeller (with cane). ● Panzers and Grenadiers of the 1st Panzer Division broke the last resistance in the city. (*Scorched Earth*, pages 328-331).



Time Stands Still

Drizzling rain. Grey in grey.
Stench of cordite in the air.
The two Russian cavalry-
men tried to escape. It
happened west of Tula, the
city of silversmiths. This
eery picture is one of the
best war photos taken by
Gerhard Tietz.







Only the Uniform . . .

Both pictures show the officer corps a German Panzer-grenadier regiment, and the participants of a Soviet officers instruction course, during spring 1942. 15 of the 45 Germans fell, 2 were missing in action and 19 were wounded. Only 9 men survived the war unharmed. • The numbers of the Russians are unknown but they could hardly be any lower. • (Top right) German *Oberleutnant* and Russian *Oberstleutnant* — the difference: only the uniforms.

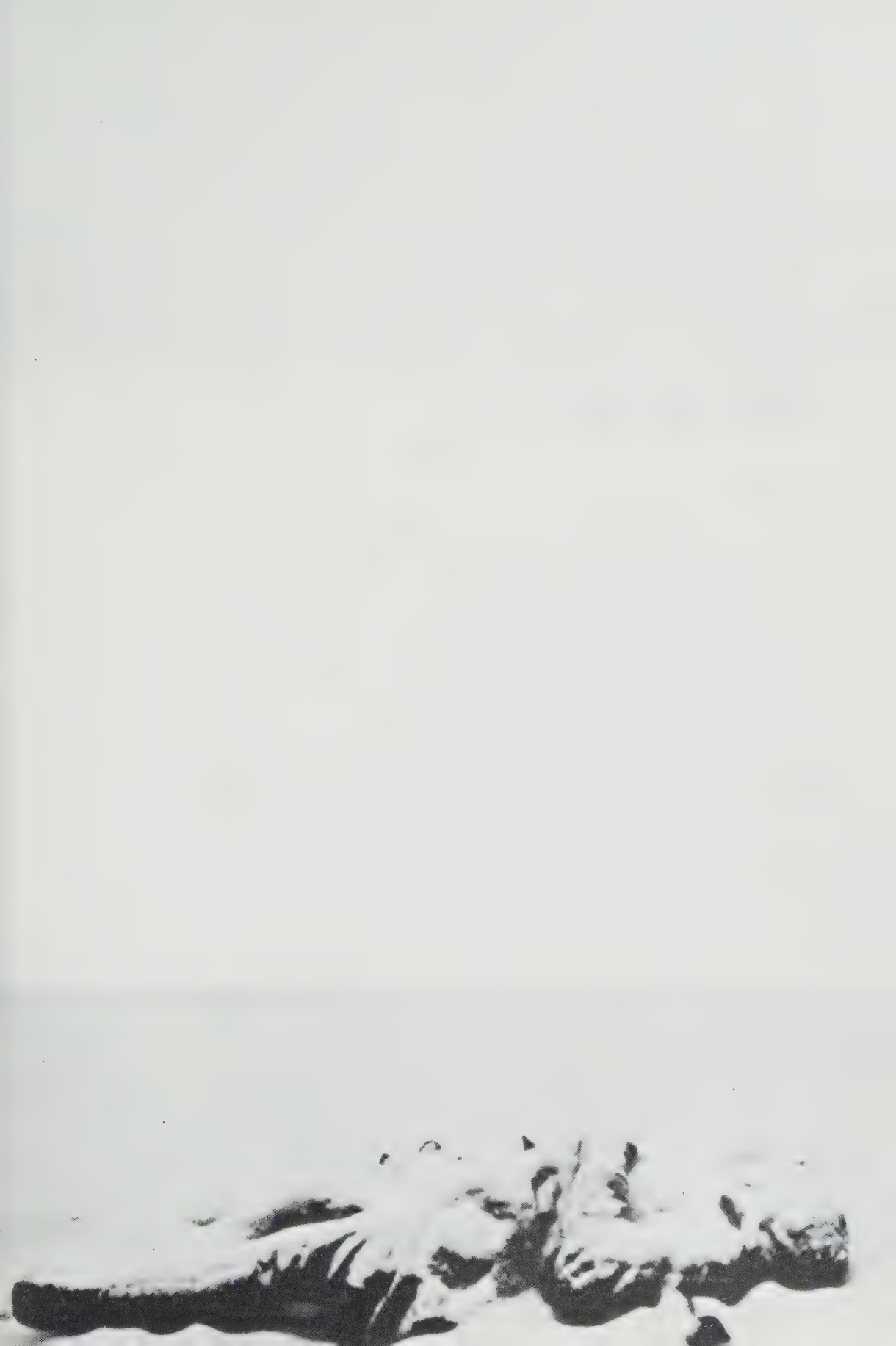


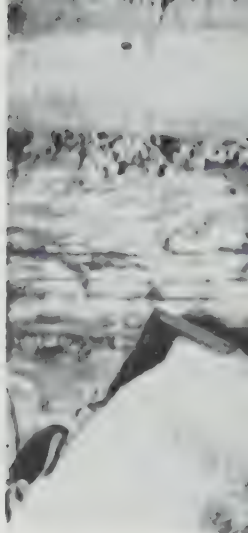


1939: Baden-Württemberg 35th Infantry Division

IX. The Front Collapses Only Graves Remained

The Russians broke through at Kirovograd and surrounded four German Divisions. They escaped by a very narrow margin. Then came Cherkassy; encirclement of the 1st Panzer Army in the headlands of the Carpathians. And the catastrophe of the Crimea. Finally, in the summer of 1944, it hit Army Group Center: the Berezina became the German Cannae. The Red Army stormed to the Vistula and to the borders of East Prussia.





400/401





Russian Tank Wave Rolls

Soviet tank brigades storm out of many Dnieper bridgeheads in November 1943 (Lower right). Their trains, clearly visible, move to the west. • Trying to hinder the Russian advance, the Germans make use of every available method. (Upper left) Destroyed tracks seen in this Russian photo. • (Lower left) shows the German picture of a "Railwolf." • One of the best Soviet tank leaders in these weeks was General Katukov, Supreme Commander of the 1st Guards Tank Army; (Above) the photo was taken 1941.







Do You Have Mail for Me?

How many times did a soldier ask that question at mail call? Some men never received anything, but they still stood there everytime. • During the time of encirclements and breaking defenses, when the trains always got stuck somewhere, the Landsers (GI) became deeply frustrated. No mail meant imminent catastrophe.



Quagmire

January/February 1944, and the 24th Panzer Division moved in anguish from one battlefield to the other: From Nikopol 300 kilometers to the north. But, they were called back without firing a shot. Another one of Hitler's senseless edicts. The Division, ready for combat moved for weeks over muddy roads while the tragedy befell Korsun and Nikopol. • (Left) Commander of the 24th Panzer Division, General von Edelsheim. (*Scorched Earth*, pages 362-363).







Cherkassy - Tragedy for Six Divisions

Holding out after twenty days of being surrounded. 3rd Panzer Corps came close for the relief. Breakout! On February 16, 1944 they had their last warm meal in the cauldron (Above). Then they move out . . . Towards the rescuers. • They are progressing from the west — here parts of the 1st Panzer Division (Upper right). • Leading his heavy Panzer Regiment Dr. Franz Bäke (Field cap and oak leaves). Only ten kilometers divide them. • But Soviet tanks waiting on the governing heights barred them from saving the bridge over the Gniloy Tikitch. One who made it was *Oberst* Franz (visored cap). (Lower right) Russian victors and the signs of German defeat. (*Scorched Earth*, pages 256-385).

406/407

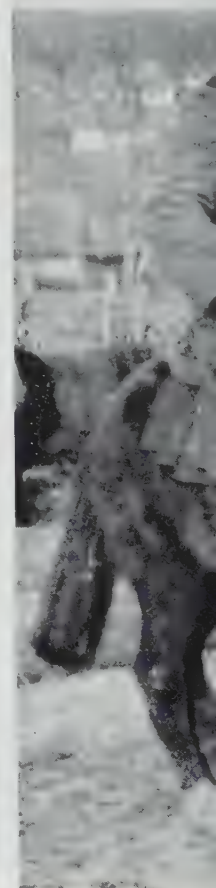




The Ladle - Best Loved Weapon of All

How similar the photos! Field kitchen and ladle were the most cherished institutions for soldiers on both sides. • Russian sergeants preferred the German mess kits.

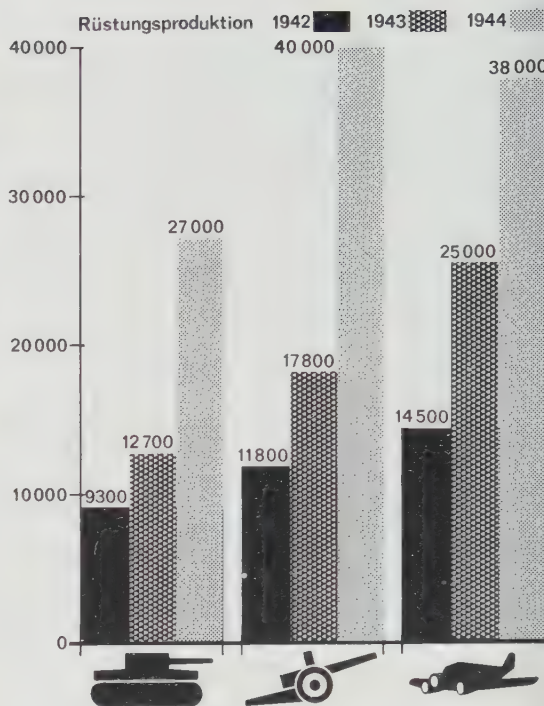




The Rolling Hube-cauldron

"I still have a can of meat, Captain." It turned into dinner at the mud covered cart of the 2nd Company. (Above) • 1st Panzer Army left the cauldron of Kamenets-Podolskiy like a wandering hedgehog. They forded four rivers. Punched through two enemy Armies. Provisions from supply canisters by air (Upper right foreground empty canister with chute). • Motorcycle and car were replaced by the Panye horse: a piece of field cable for stirrups, rope for reins. Who would have recognized the men of the 1st East Prussian I.D., proven veterans in hundreds of battles? • Marshal Schukow was willing to deal the 200,000 men of the 1st Panzer Army the fate of Stalingrad. But General Hube had some entirely different ideas. (*Scorched Earth*, pages 386-404).





Modern war consists of 10% fighting and 90% working. The field army of 1870 required only farriers. Repair workshops of the last war played a role which could win or loose a battle. The front stood still without their labor (Statistic below) the same as without armament production of the homeland. One of the miracles of the last war was the rising output of weaponry despite the hail storm of bombs. • (Lower left) Workshop company retrieving a Russian Tank. • (Upper left) Men of the 1st Platoon of the 1st Panzer Division removing Kübel engine. • (Right) Factory yard filled with 7.5-cm. antitank guns.



364 Pz



14 000 Kfz

Repair production for 1st Panzer Army Jan. 1, 1942 - March 31, 1942. 364 Panzers, 14,000 vehicles.





Here Stalin Won More than a Battle

"Obstacles for bravery and boldness do not exist -forward soldiers to heroism"! were the slogans on the signs which bordered the smashed roads to the Crimea, after the Soviets gained the first bridgehead at Sivash during the winter of 1943 (Upper right). Tolbukhins' Armies stormed the peninsula at this place on April 7, 1944, and four weeks later raised their flag on a bulwark in Sevastopol. • (Lower left) Army General Tolbukhin on the right with Marshal Vasilevski (Left) at his battle command post. • (Upper left) Liwadia Palace in Yalta where the Crimean conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin took place February 1945. Division of the world, and the fate of Germany was sealed.

(*Scorched Earth*, pages 408-418).



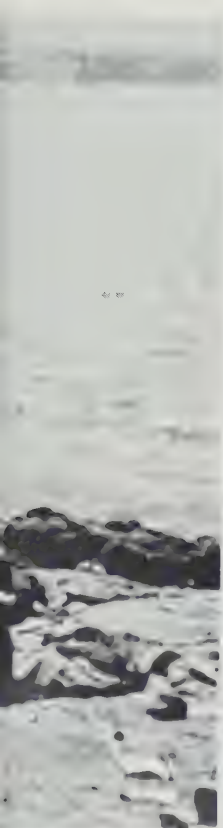




Disastrous Crimea

(Above) Soviet photo titled: "Remains of the German Crimea Army." They were not the remains, but the very last, holding a port which no ship touched anymore — the last of the 111th I.D. or the 50th I.D., from the 336th, the 73rd or the 98th, impossible to document. They remained on the ill-fated island. • The escaped survivors of the hellish Crimea thanked god when they arrived in the harbor of Konstanz (Right).
Scorched Earth, pages 421-425).







Dark Signs of Revenge and Retaliation

46th I.D. evacuated Feodosia in December 1941, leaving behind all their gravely wounded. Those left behind alive were found dead, half covered by the ruins of an embankment wall when the 105th Infantry Regiment retook the city on January 18, 1942. They were either beaten to death or thrown off the wall.



The Barbaric Gallows of Voronezh.

A female partisan condemned to death by the execution commandant hung from a statue of Lenin. Intended as a deterrent, this form of enforcement showed a surprising cruelty. No wonder it turned into a deep hatred by the population.



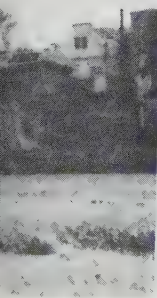
Execution at Kodyma.

A secret photo taken by "soldier H." through the bent arm of the man in front of him. One hundred partisans were shot. Four hundred drifted into the town of Kodyma, region of Nikolajev, to liquidate the headquarters of a German Infantry Division. They were betrayed, caught and everyone carrying a weapon, shot. The massacre took place in the twilight; in the blurred focus the reflections of the muzzle flashes on the backs of the victims present a ghostly, unreal picture.



(Above) Panorama of Vitebsk on the Dvina. ● Dvina bridge. ● Bridge over the Vitba. ● Main-street, the Maria Assumption Cathedral. (Lower row) Nevel the city on the road from Vitebsk to Lake Ilmen.

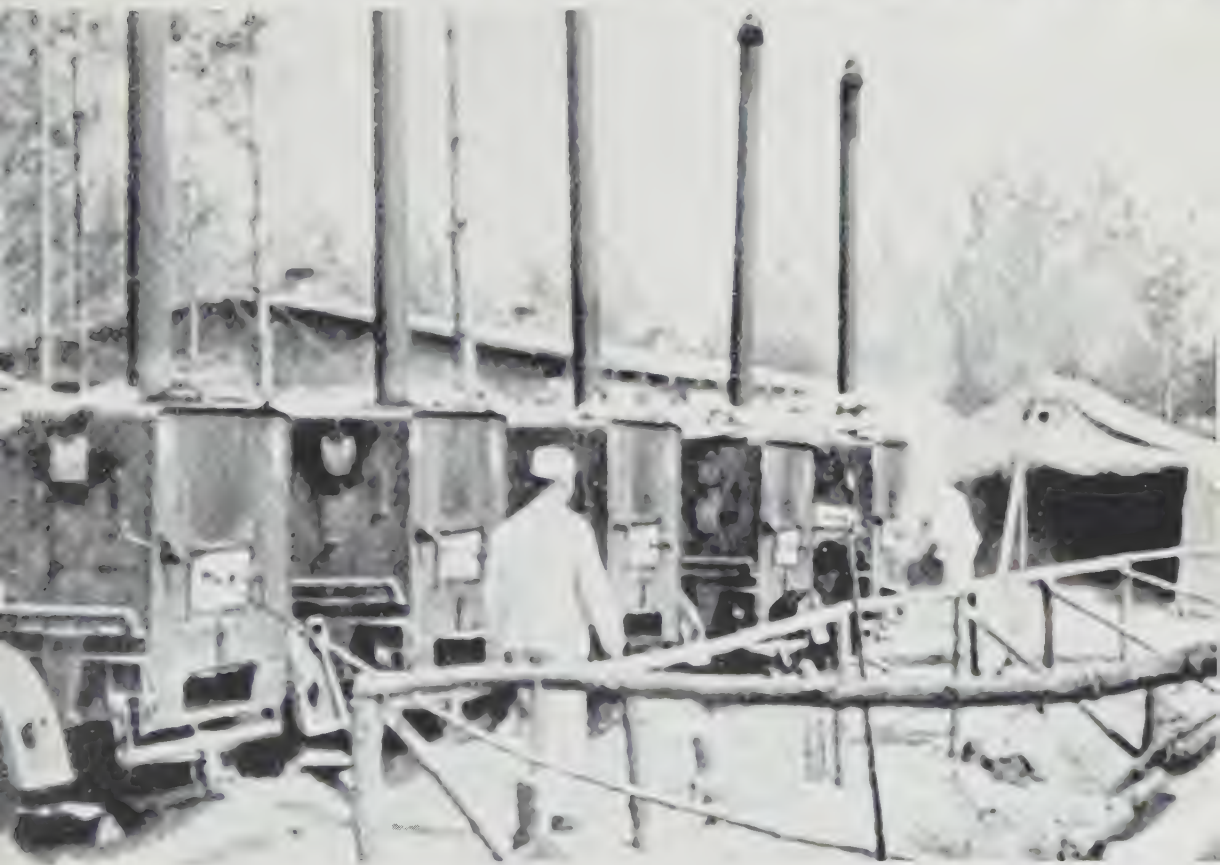






The Helmet on the Wagon Wheel

How many times did the bakers, tailors and shoemakers grab their helmets and help to stop the enemy from breaking through. The question: "Buddy, could you fix this in a hurry" turned into bloody reality. • (Right) 10,000 loaves of bread were baked daily in the ovens of a bakery company.



This Was the Railroad Station at Smolensk
Countless German soldiers used this junction, to the Eastern Front. The city was given up September 24, 1943. The station, including the entire track installations were blown up by combat engineers.







Tanks Versus Horses

Occurring June 3, 1944 south-west Vitebsk. A Russian armored scout group broke through and shot the horse-drawn hospital of the 6th Corps to pieces. Tanks against horses! Thinking of the war in Russia one imagines only tanks — but horses were its manifestation. More than two million were used by the Germans. Making their way with the Army through the endless country despite mud, snow or dust. Their work and their misery is well worth a memorial.



The Battle Group

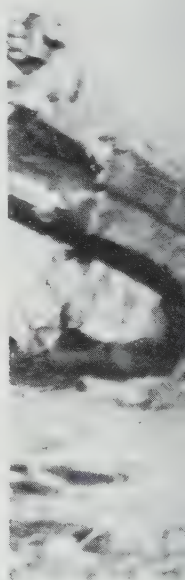
The indelible image of defensive combat. 5th SS-Panzer Division *Wiking* confronted the Soviet onslaught at Kovel. Getting ready for a counter attack is the 12th Company of the *Germania* Regiment.





Summer Battle of the Center Sector

The Russians are coming. The great assault begins. Don't worry about rank, uniform or shoulder straps; man and his weapon, nothing else counts. • (Left) At the eye-piece. • (Above) Heavy Infantry gun is loaded. •



The Front Caves In

During the miserable retreat, bordering on flight the photographer found a gesture of humanity (Left). • Soviet Infantry Regiments fighting for Polotsk, situated on the right wing of Army Group Center; a "Fortified" place held by parts of the 16th Army. (*Scorched Earth*, page 433).







Comrades

(Left) Forty shell fragments hit the platoon leader of the 26th I.D. (Above) Men of the Division *Feldherrnhalle* at Narva rescue their orderly. (Below) In the cauldron of Minsk: "You got a connection"?

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The Soviets Broke Through

Russian 416th Division on their way westward (Upper left). • (Lower left) Caught in the debacle of Army Group Center, thousands of Landser disguised as civilians, reached East Prussia after weeks of marching. The official term: "Rückkämpfer" (Those who fought their way back). • (Upper right) Intervening reserves tried in vain to check the Soviet advance to the Vistula. Resisting for a few hours, then back a couple kilometers. Make another stand and move back — again and again. For days. For weeks. • The men fell dead-tired into the ditches during a short rest.



Soldiers of 1944

Top row: Old veterans of the Eastern Front, privates and PFC's, initiate with the handling of a Panzerfaust and the cunning of man-to-man fighting, and all of the other problems of survival. Below: Juvenile faces appeared on the front. They questioned the veterans: "Tell me . . ." or "What hit you there"? • Lower right: Even the Russians were recruiting. • Partisans of the liberated regions are inducted into the Red Army.







On East Prussia's Borders

The battle for the Reich begins



Appendix

The Insignias of the German Divisions

Infanteriedivisionen



1. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis I Königsberg
Grenadierregiment 1 und 43
Füsilierregiment 22
Artillerieregiment 1



14. Infanteriedivision (mot.)
Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
11 und 53
Artillerieregiment 14



6. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VI Münster
Grenadierregiment
18, 37 und 58
Artillerieregiment 6



15. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Grenadierregiment
81, 88 und 106
Artillerieregiment 15



7. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VII München
Grenadierregiment
19, 61 und 62
Artillerieregiment 7



17. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Grenadierregiment
21, 55 und 95
Artillerieregiment 17



9. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Grenadierregiment
36, 57 und 116
Artillerieregiment 9



21. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis I Königsberg
Grenadierregiment
3, 24 und 45
Artillerieregiment 21



11. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis I Königsberg
Grenadierregiment
2, 23 und 44
Artillerieregiment 11



22. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment
16, 47 und 65
Artillerieregiment 22



12. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis II Stettin
Füsilierregiment 27
Grenadierregiment 48 und 89
Artillerieregiment 12



23. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis III Berlin
Grenadierregiment 9 und 67
Füsilierregiment 68
Artillerieregiment 23



24. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
31, 32 und 102
Artillerieregiment 24



26. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VI Münster
Grenadierregiment
39, 77 und 78
Artillerieregiment 26



30. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment 6 und 46
Füsilieregiment 26
Artillerieregiment 30



31. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XI Hannover
Grenadierregiment
12, 17 und 82
Artillerieregiment 31



32. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis II Stettin
Grenadierregiment
4, 94 und 96
Artillerieregiment 32



34. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
Grenadierregiment
80, 107 und 253
Artillerieregiment 34



35. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment 109, 111
Füsilieregiment 34
Artillerieregiment 35



36. Infanteriedivision (mot.)
Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
Grenadierregiment
70, 87 und 118
Artillerieregiment 36



Reichsgrenadierdivision
»Hoch- und Deutschmeister«
Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Grenadierregiment 131, 132
u. 134, Artillerieregiment 96



45. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Grenadierregiment
130, 133 und 135
Artillerieregiment 98



46. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Grenadierregiment
42, 72 und 97
Artillerieregiment 114



50. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis III Berlin
Grenadierregiment
121, 122 und 123
Artillerieregiment 150



52. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Grenadierregiment
163, 181 und 205
Artillerieregiment 152



56. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
171, 192 und 234
Artillerieregiment 156



57. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VII München
Grenadierregiment
179, 199 und 217
Artillerieregiment 157



58. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment
154, 209 und 220
Artillerieregiment 158



61. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis I Königsberg
Grenadierregiment
151, 162 und 176
Artillerieregiment 161



62. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
Grenadierregiment
164, 183 und 190
Artillerieregiment 162



65. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
Grenadierregiment
145, 146 und 147
Artillerieregiment 165



68. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis III Berlin
Grenadierregiment
169, 188 und 196
Artillerieregiment 168



71. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XI Hannover
Grenadierregiment
191, 194 und 211
Artillerieregiment 171



72. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
Grenadierregiment
105, 124 und 266
Artillerieregiment 172



73. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Grenadierregiment
170, 186 und 213
Artillerieregiment 173



75. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis II Stettin
Grenadierregiment 172, 222
Füsilierregiment 202
Artillerieregiment 175



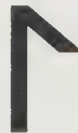
76. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis III Berlin
Grenadierregiment 178, 203
Füsilierregiment 230
Artillerieregiment 176



78. Sturmdivision
Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Sturmregiment
14, 195 und 215
Artillerieregiment 178



79. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
Grenadierregiment
208, 212 und 226
Artillerieregiment 179



81. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
Grenadierregiment
161, 174 und 189
Artillerieregiment 181



83. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment
251, 257 und 277
Artillerieregiment 183



86. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VI Münster
Grenadierregiment
167, 184 und 216
Artillerieregiment 186



87. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
173, 185 und 187
Artillerieregiment 187



88. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Grenadierregiment
245, 246 und 248
Artillerieregiment 188



93. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis III Berlin
Grenadierregiment
270, 271 und 272
Artillerieregiment 193



94. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
267, 274 und 276
Artillerieregiment 194



95. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Grenadierregiment
278, 279 und 280
Artillerieregiment 195



96. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XI Hannover
Grenadierregiment
283, 284 und 287
Artillerieregiment 196



98. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Grenadierregiment
117, 289 und 290
Artillerieregiment 198



102. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
Grenadierregiment
84, 232 und 233
Artillerieregiment 104



106. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VI Münster
Grenadierregiment
239, 240 und 241
Artillerieregiment 107



110. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment
252, 254 und 255
Artillerieregiment 120



111. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XI Hannover
Grenadierregiment
50, 70 und 117
Artillerieregiment 117



112. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
Grenadierregiment
110, 256 und 258
Artillerieregiment 86

**121. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis I Königsberg
Grenadierregiment
405, 407 und 408
Artillerieregiment 121

**122. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis II Stettin
Grenadierregiment
409, 410 und 411
Artillerieregiment 122

**125. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
419, 420 und 421
Artillerieregiment 125

**126. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis VI Münster
Grenadierregiment
422, 424 und 426
Artillerieregiment 126

**129. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Grenadierregiment
427, 428 und 430
Artillerieregiment 129

**131. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis XI Hannover
Grenadierregiment
431, 432 und 434
Artillerieregiment 131

**132. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
Grenadierregiment
436, 437 und 438
Artillerieregiment 132

**134. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
439, 445 und 446
Artillerieregiment 134

**137. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Grenadierregiment
447, 448 und 449
Artillerieregiment 137

**161. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis I Königsberg
Grenadierregiment
336, 364 und 371
Artillerieregiment 241

**164. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
382, 433 und 440
Artillerieregiment 220

**167. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis VII München
Grenadierregiment 315,
331 und 339
Artillerieregiment 238

**168. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
Grenadierregiment
417, 429 und 442
Artillerieregiment 248

**169. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Grenadierregiment
378, 379 und 392
Artillerieregiment 230



170. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment
391, 399 und 401
Artillerieregiment 240



197. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
Grenadierregiment
321, 332 und 347
Artillerieregiment 229



198. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
305, 308 und 326
Artillerieregiment 235



205. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
335, 353 und 358
Artillerieregiment 205



206. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis I Königsberg
Grenadierregiment
301, 312 und 413
Artillerieregiment 206



207. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis II Stettin
Infanterieregiment
322, 368 und 374
Artillerieregiment 207



208. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis III Berlin
Grenadierregiment
309, 337 und 338
Artillerieregiment 208



215. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
380, 390 und 435
Artillerieregiment 215



216. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis XI Hannover
Grenadierregiment
348, 396 und 398
Artillerieregiment 216



217. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis I Königsberg
Grenadierregiment
311, 346 und 389
Artillerieregiment 217



218. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis III Berlin
Grenadierregiment
323, 386 und 397
Artillerieregiment 218



223. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
344, 385 und 425
Artillerieregiment 223



225. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment
333, 376 und 377
Artillerieregiment 225



227. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis VI Münster
Grenadierregiment
328, 366 und 412
Artillerieregiment 227

**250. Infanteriedivision span.**

Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Grenadierregiment
262, 263 und 269
Artillerieregiment 250

**251. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Grenadierregiment
451, 459 und 471
Artillerieregiment 251

**252. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
Grenadierregiment
7, 461 und 472
Artillerieregiment 252

**253. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis VI Münster
Grenadierregiment
453, 464 und 473
Artillerieregiment 253

**255. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
455, 465 und 475
Artillerieregiment 255

**256. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
456, 476 und 481
Artillerieregiment 256

**257. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis III Berlin
Grenadierregiment
457, 466 und 477
Artillerieregiment 257

**258. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis II Stettin
Grenadierregiment
458, 478 und 479
Artillerieregiment 258

**260. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
460, 470 und 480
Artillerieregiment 260

**262. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Grenadierregiment
462, 482 und 486
Artillerieregiment 262

**263. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
Grenadierregiment
463, 483 und 485
Artillerieregiment 263

**267. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis XI Hannover
Grenadierregiment
467, 487 und 497
Artillerieregiment 267

**268. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis VII München
Grenadierregiment
468, 488 und 499
Artillerieregiment 268

**269. Infanteriedivision**

Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment
469, 489 und 490
Artillerieregiment 269



272. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis XI Hannover
Grenadierregiment
980, 981 und 982
Artillerieregiment 272



278. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis III Berlin
Grenadierregiment
992, 993 und 994
Artillerieregiment 278



282. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
848, 849 und 850
Artillerieregiment 282



290. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment
501, 502 und 503
Artillerieregiment 290



291. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis I Königsberg
Grenadierregiment
504, 505 und 506
Artillerieregiment 291



292. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis II Stettin
Grenadierregiment
507, 508 und 509
Artillerieregiment 292



294. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
513, 514 und 515
Artillerieregiment 294



296. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Grenadierregiment
519, 520 und 521
Artillerieregiment 296



299. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Grenadierregiment
528, 529 und 530
Artillerieregiment 299



302. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis II Stettin
Grenadierregiment
570, 571 und 572
Artillerieregiment 302



305. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
576, 577 und 578
Artillerieregiment 305



306. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis VI Münster
Grenadierregiment
579, 580 und 581
Artillerieregiment 306



320. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Grenadierregiment
585, 586 und 587
Artillerieregiment 320



323. Infanteriedivision

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
591, 593 und 594
Artillerieregiment 323



329. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VI Münster
Grenadierregiment
551, 552 und 553
Artillerieregiment 329



373. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Grenadierregiment
383 und 384
Artillerieregiment 373



331. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Grenadierregiment
557, 558 und 559
Artillerieregiment 331



376. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VII München
Grenadierregiment
672, 673 und 767
Artillerieregiment 376



335. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
682, 683 und 684
Artillerieregiment 335



384. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
534, 535 und 536
Artillerieregiment 384



336. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
685, 686 und 687
Artillerieregiment 336



392. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Grenadierregiment
846 und 847
Artillerieregiment 392



357. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis IV Dresden
Grenadierregiment
944, 945 und 946
Artillerieregiment 357



707. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VII München
Grenadierregiment 727 und
747
Artillerieabteilung 657



362. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis VII München
Grenadierregiment
954, 955 und 956
Artillerieregiment 362



715. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Grenadierregiment
725, 735 und 1028
Artillerieregiment 671



369. Infanteriedivision
Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Grenadierregiment
369 und 370
Artillerieregiment 369

Jägerdivisionen



5. Jägerdivision

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Jägerregiment
56 und 75
Artillerieregiment 5



8. Jägerdivision

Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
Jägerregiment
28 und 38
Artillerieregiment 8



28. Jägerdivision

Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
Jägerregiment
49 und 83
Artillerieregiment 28



97. Jägerdivision

Wehrkreis VII München
Jägerregiment
204 und 207
Artillerieregiment 81



100. Jägerdivision

Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Jägerregiment
54, 227 und 369
Artillerieregiment 83



101. Jägerdivision

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Jägerregiment
228 und 229
Artillerieregiment 85

Gebirgsdivisionen



1. Gebirgsdivision

Wehrkreis VII München
Gebirgsjägerregiment
98 und 99
Gebirgsartillerieregiment 79



2. Gebirgsdivision

Wehrkreis XVIII Salzburg
Gebirgsjägerregiment
136 und 137
Gebirgsartillerieregiment 111



3. Gebirgsdivision

Wehrkreis XVIII Salzburg
Gebirgsjägerregiment
138 und 144
Gebirgsartillerieregiment 112



4. Gebirgsdivision

Wehrkreis V/VIII Stuttg. Bresl.
Gebirgsjägerregiment
13 und 91
Gebirgsartillerieregiment 94



5. Gebirgsdivision

Wehrkreis VII/XIII/XVIII
München, Nürnberg, Salzburg
Gebirgsjägerregiment 85, 100
Gebirgsartillerieregiment 95



6. Gebirgsdivision

Wehrkreis XVIII Salzburg
Gebirgsjägerregiment
141 und 143
Gebirgsartillerieregiment 118



7. Gebirgsdivision
Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Gebirgsjägerregiment
206 und 218
Gebirgsartillerieregiment 82



10. Gebirgsdivision
Wehrkreis XVIII Salzburg
Gebirgsjägerregiment 139
Jägerbataillon 3 und 6
Gebirgsartillerieregiment 931

Luftwaffenfelddivisionen



13. Luftwaffenfelddivision
Wehrkreis III Stettin
Jägerregiment Luftwaffe
25 und 26
Artillerieregiment 13



21. Luftwaffenfelddivision
Wehrkreis III Stettin
Jägerregiment Luftwaffe
41, 42 und 43
Artillerieregiment 21

Panzergrenadierdivisionen



3. Panzergrenadierdivision
Wehrkreis III Berlin
Gren.-Regiment (mot.) 8, 28
Panzerabteilung 103
Artillerieregiment 3



20. Panzergrenadierdivision
Wehrkreis X Hamburg
Gren.-Regiment (mot.) 76, 90
Panzerabteilung 8
Artillerieregiment 20



10. Panzergrenadierdivision
Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Gren.-Regiment (mot.) 20, 41
Panzerabteilung 7
Artillerieregiment 10



25. Panzergrenadierdivision
Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Gren.-Regiment (mot.) 35, 119
Panzerabteilung 5
Artillerieregiment 25



16. Panzergrenadierdivision
Wehrkreis VI Münster
Gren.-Regiment (mot.) 60, 156
Panzerabteilung 116
Artillerieregiment 146



29. Panzergrenadierdivision
Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Gren.-Regiment (mot.) 15, 71
Panzerabteilung 129
Artillerieregiment 29



18. Panzergrenadierdivision
Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
Gren.-Regiment (mot.) 30, 51
Panzerabteilung 118
Artillerieregiment 18



60. Panzergrenadierdivision
Wehrkreis XX Danzig
Gren.-Regiment (mot.) 92, 120
Panzerabteilung 160
Artillerieregiment 160



**Panzergrenadierdivision
Feldherrnhalle**
Wehrkreis XX Danzig
Grenadierregiment FHH
Füsilieregiment FHH
Panzerabteilung FHH
Artillerieregiment FHH



**Panzergrenadierdivision
Großdeutschland**
Wehrkreis III Berlin
Panzergrenadierregiment GD
Panzerfüsilieregiment GD
Panzerregiment GD
Artillerieregiment GD

Panzerdivisionen



1. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 1, 113
Panzerregiment 1
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 73



6. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis VI Münster
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 4, 114
Panzerregiment 11
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 76



2. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 2, 304
Panzerregiment 3
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 74



7. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis IX Kassel
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 6, 7
Panzerregiment 25
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 78



3. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis III Berlin
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 3, 394
Panzerregiment 6
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 75



8. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis III Berlin
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 8, 28
Panzerregiment 10
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 80



4. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis XIII Nürnberg
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 12, 33
Panzerregiment 35
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 103



9. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis XVII Wien
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 10, 11
Panzerregiment 33
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 102



5. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 13, 14
Panzerregiment 31
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 116



10. Panzerdivision
Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
Pz.-Grenadierregiment 69, 86
Panzerregiment 7
Pz.-Artillerieregiment 90



11. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis VIII Breslau
 Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 110, 111
 Panzerregiment 15
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 119



12. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis II Stettin
 Pz.-Grenadierregiment 5, 25
 Panzerregiment 29
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 2



13. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis XI Hannover
 Pz.-Grenadierregiment 66, 93
 Panzerregiment 4
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 13



14. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis IV Dresden
 Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 103, 108
 Panzerregiment 36
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 4



16. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis VI Münster
 Pz.-Grenadierregiment 64, 79
 Panzerregiment 2
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 16



17. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis VII München
 Pz.-Grenadierregiment 40, 63
 Panzerregiment 39
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 27



18. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis IV Dresden
 Pz.-Grenadierregiment 52, 101
 Panzerregiment 18
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 88



19. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis XI Hannover
 Pz.-Grenadierregiment 73, 74
 Panzerregiment 27
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 19



20. Panzerdivision

Wehrkr. IX Kassel XI Hann.
 Pz.-Grenadierregiment 59, 112
 Panzerregiment 21
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 92



21. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis VI Münster
 Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 125, 192
 Panzerregiment 100 (22)
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 155



22. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis XII Wiesbaden
 Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 129, 140
 Panzerregiment 204
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 140



23. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis V Stuttgart
 Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 126, 128
 Panzerregiment 23
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 128



24. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis I Königsberg
 Pz.-Grenadierregiment 21, 26
 Panzerregiment 24
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 89



Vor Umstellung:

1. Kavalleriedivision

Reiterregiment 1, 2 und 22
 Kavallerieregiment 21
 r. Artillerieregiment 1



25. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis VI Münster
 Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 146, 147
 Panzerregiment 9
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 91



116. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis VI Münster
 Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 60, 156
 Panzerregiment 16
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 146



26. Panzerdivision

Wehrkreis III Berlin
 Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 9, 67
 Panzerregiment 26
 Pz.-Artillerieregiment 93

Divisionen der Waffen-SS



1. SS-Panzerdivision

Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler
 SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 1 u. 2
 SS-Panzerregiment 1
 SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 1



5. SS-Panzerdivision

Wiking
 SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regim. 9 u. 10
 SS-Panzerregiment 5
 SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 5



2. SS-Panzerdivision

Das Reich
 SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 3 u. 4
 SS-Panzerregiment 2
 SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 2



9. SS-Panzerdivision

Hohenstaufen
 SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regim. 19 u. 20
 SS-Panzerregiment 9
 SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 9



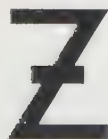
3. SS-Panzerdivision

Totenkopf
 SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regiment 5 u. 6
 SS-Panzerregiment 3
 SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 3



10. SS-Panzerdivision

Frundsberg
 SS-Pz.-Gren.-Reg. 21 u. 22
 SS-Panzerregiment 10
 SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 10



4. SS-Polizei

Panzergranadierdivision
 Pol.-Pz.-Gren.-Regim. 7. u. 8
 SS-Panzerabteilung 4
 SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 4



11. SS-Panzergranadierdiv.

Nordland
 SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regim. 23 u. 24
 SS-Panzerabteilung 11
 SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 11



16. Pz.-Grenadierdivision

Reichsführer SS
SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regim. 35 u. 36
SS-Panzerabteilung 16
SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 16



17. SS-Panzer Grenadierdiv.

Götz von Berlichingen
SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regim. 37 u. 38
SS-Panzerabteilung 17
SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 17



18. SS-Panzer Grenadierdiv.

Horst Wessel
SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regim. 39. u. 40
SS-Panzerabteilung 18
SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 18



23. SS-Gebirgsdivision

Kama
SS-Geb.-Jägerregiment 55, 56
SS-Gebirgsartillerie 23



28. SS-Panzer Grenadierdiv.

Wallonien
SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regim. 69,
70 und 71
SS-Panzerabteilung 28
SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 28



38. SS-Panzer Grenadierdiv.

Nibelungen
SS-Pz.-Gren.-Regim. 95,
96 und 97
SS-Panzerabteilung 38
SS-Pz.-Artillerieregiment 38

Sturmgeschützbrigaden



184. Sturmgeschützbrigade

aufgestellt Spätersommer
1940 in Zinna bei
Jüterbog



189. Sturmgeschützabteilung

aufgestellt 9. Juli 1941



197. Sturmgeschützbrigade

aufgestellt Winter
1940/41 in Jüterbog



237. Sturmgeschützbrigade

aufgestellt im Sommer
1943 in Posen



190. Sturmgeschützbrigade

aufgestellt 1. Oktober
1940 in Jüterbog



259. Sturmgeschützbrigade

aufgestellt Juni
1943 in Jüterbog



279. Sturmgeschützbrigade
aufgestellt am 1. 7. 1943
in Neiße



**Sturmgeschützbrigade
Großdeutschland**
aufgestellt Sommer 1940



666. Sturmgeschützbatteirie
aufgestellt Mitte Mai
1940 in Zinna

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About the author:

Paul Carell was born in Thuringia in 1911, studied political economy, philosophy and psychology, and received his doctorate of philosophy in 1936. In the foreign service until the war began, he has worked as a journalist and writer since the war. His books have been translated into twelve languages.

Paul Carell lives in Hamburg.

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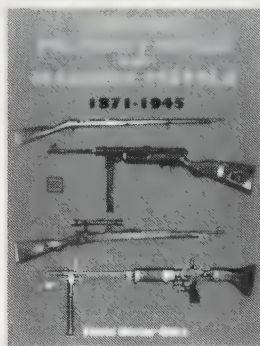
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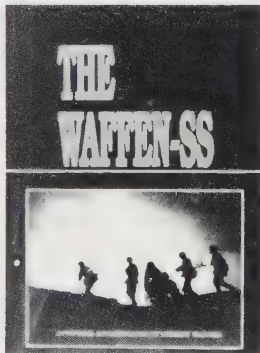
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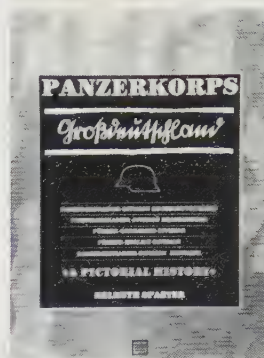
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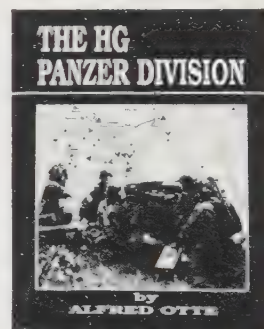
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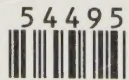
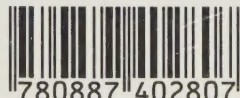
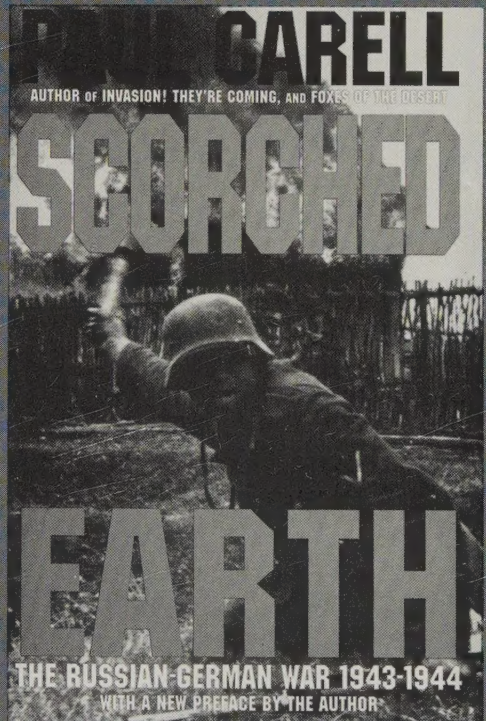




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